

***LOUISIANA  
HIV/AIDS  
ANNUAL  
REPORT***

***1998***

Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals  
Office of Public Health  
HIV/AIDS Services  
234 Loyola Avenue, 5th Floor  
New Orleans, LA 70112  
(504) 568-7524

**LOUISIANA OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH**  
**Epidemiology Section:**  
**HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program**

**Louise McFarland, DrPH**  
*State Epidemiologist*

**Thomas Farley, MD MPH**  
*Medical Director*

**Stephanie Broyles, MS**  
*HIV/AIDS Surveillance Coordinator*

**Editor/Production:**  
**Stephanie Posner, MPH**  
*HIV/AIDS Surveillance Biostatistician*

**Data Management:**

**William Sorensen, MSPH**  
*Coordinator*

**Chuck Fulda, BS**, *Data Manager*  
**Camille Hart, MPH**, *Data Manager*  
**John Kosta, BA**, *Computer Support*  
**Brenda Wilson**, *Surveillance Secretary*

**HIV Serosurveillance:**

**Debbie Wendell, MPH**  
*Coordinator*

**Alison Aucoin, MPH**, *Data Manager*  
**Jeff Hanson, MPH**, *Epidemiologist*  
**Danell Watkins, MSPH**, *CT Data Coordinator*  
**Tamara Noel-Harris**, *CT Statistical Technician*  
**Kecia Reed**, *CT Data Entry*  
**Josette Russell-Gibbs**, *CT Data Entry*

**Special Projects & Related Programs:**

**Anne Morse, BS**  
*Adult Spectrum of Disease (ASD) Study Coordinator*

**Joseph Duplantis**, *ASD Data Manager*  
**Denise Friloux, RN**, *ASD Data Abstractor*  
**Connie Gordon, BGS**, *ASD Data Abstractor*  
**Jeff Inungu, DrPH**, *ASD Data Abstractor*  
**Kathleen Welch, PhD**, *ASD Data Abstractor*  
**Mustafa Younis, PhD**, *ASD Data Manager*

**C. Greg Gaines, PhD**  
*Laboratory Surveillance Coordinator*

**Gale Terry Melvin, LPN**  
*Perinatal Surveillance Coordinator*

**Kelly McKinell, MPH**  
*Special Projects Epidemiologist*

**Jim Scioneaux, BS**  
*STD Coordinator*

**Field Epidemiologists:**

**James Hubbard, BS** . . . . . *Region I*  
**Cheryl H. Wheeler, MPH** . . . . . *Region I*  
**Karen Corson, MPH** . . . . . *Region I, III*  
**Danni Pecue, MSW BCSW** . . . . . *Region II*  
**William Sorensen, MSPH** . . . . . *Region III*

**Rosalie Ardoin, PhD** . . . . . *Region IV*  
**C. Greg Gaines, PhD** . . . . . *Region IV, V*  
**Sue H. Bennett, CNM MN** . . . . . *Region VI, VIII*  
**LaVerne M. Chance, RN BSN** . . . . . *Region VII*  
**Gale Terry Melvin, LPN** . . . . . *Region IX*

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## **Introduction to HIV/AIDS Surveillance**

The Louisiana Office of Public Health has worked in close collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to develop and support comprehensive programs to monitor the changing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Louisiana. Data collected under these programs provide the basis for planning prevention activities, assessing needs, and planning services for those in need or at risk throughout the state. The data also serve to justify and obtain funding for the implementation of prevention programs, the improvement of service delivery, and the development of studies for benefit throughout Louisiana.

### **HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM**

Consistent with HIV/AIDS surveillance activities across other states, the Louisiana HIV/AIDS surveillance system actively maintains an extensive statewide network of reporting sites in public, private, inpatient, outpatient, clinical and laboratory settings.

#### ***AIDS Surveillance***

AIDS surveillance was initiated in Louisiana in 1984. National estimates and Louisiana surveillance validation studies estimate that over 85% of the AIDS cases in Louisiana have been reported.

#### ***HIV Infection Surveillance***

In February 1993, HIV infection became a reportable condition in Louisiana. Variations in access to medical care and testing services as well as differences in targeted prevention programs influence HIV infection detection and reporting across subpopulations and geographic regions. Unlike AIDS data which represent new, incident cases, HIV infection data represent HIV cases who were reported after a confidential positive HIV test. These cases may be at any point along the clinical spectrum of disease when first detected. Consequently, HIV infection data does not necessarily represent characteristics of persons who have been recently infected with HIV. All dynamic characteristics (e.g. age, geographic location) associated with HIV detection are documented at the earliest reported date of a positive test or a physician diagnosis. As well, because HIV infection data represent only persons who choose to be tested confidentially, all HIV infected persons who only have been tested anonymously or who have not been tested since seroconversion are not represented in this report. Therefore, HIV infection data are considered as underreported and can only provide minimum estimates of detection, prevalence, and cumulative cases.

#### ***Perinatal Surveillance***

Perinatal surveillance of children born to HIV<sup>+</sup> women has been conducted in Louisiana since January 1996. Data are abstracted from medical records related to the birth of children born to women reported with HIV infection. Data were collected retrospectively for children born during or after 1993. These data address the prevention of perinatal transmission, including prenatal care, HIV counseling and testing during pregnancy, and use of zidovudine or other antiretrovirals among pregnant mothers and neonates. The data also address questions regarding treatment issues for women infected with HIV and their children.

#### ***Adult Spectrum of Disease Study (ASD)***

The New Orleans-based Adult Spectrum of Disease study (ASD) tracks the course of HIV infection through retrospective medical record reviews of HIV-infected persons enrolled in the study. The purpose of this study is to monitor the clinical manifestations of disease as well as patient management and the effectiveness of treatments.

## **HIV SEROSURVEILLANCE PROGRAM**

Complementary to the HIV/AIDS Surveillance system, the Serosurveillance Program conducts ongoing HIV incidence and prevalence studies, which provide valuable information on recent trends in current transmission patterns in populations at high risk. The following are represented in this report:

### ***HIV Seroincidence Study***

The objectives of the HIV Seroincidence Study are to estimate HIV incidence and to identify risk factors associated with HIV seroconversion in a high-risk population. Since 1990, information has been collected on persons attending a New Orleans STD clinic who have a positive HIV test result subsequent to a documented negative result, thereby identifying the period in which seroconversion occurred.

### ***HIV Seroprevalence Survey***

Unlinked HIV Seroprevalence surveys have been conducted at a public STD clinic in New Orleans since 1988. The objectives of this survey are to estimate the prevalence of HIV in an STD clinic population, to assess risk behaviors associated with HIV infection, to monitor trends in infection levels and risks over time, and to help target and evaluate HIV prevention programs. Unlinked surveys provide the least biased estimate of HIV seroprevalence since clients do not elect whether or not to participate. Sera that are tested for other purposes (VDRL) are tested for HIV antibodies after all personal identifiers are removed, and test results cannot be linked to a particular person. Both confidential and anonymous HIV counseling and testing are offered at the clinic.

## **SEXUAL BEHAVIOR SOURCES**

### ***Street Outreach and MSM Surveys***

In order to evaluate HIV prevention programs and to examine HIV-related risk behaviors, statewide behavior surveys are conducted by 20 community-based organizations (CBOs) following a standard protocol. The surveys are self-administered and anonymous. For the Street Outreach surveys, each CBO selects three survey sites in high-risk areas where the CBO routinely conducts street outreach activities. All persons or a systematic sample of persons at the site are asked to complete the survey. The MSM surveys are conducted by CBOs at bars serving predominantly gay and bisexual men.

### ***Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)***

BRFSS is a state-based random digit dialing telephone survey of the civilian, non-institutionalized, adult population and provides state-level prevalence data on health-related behaviors and attitudes. A sexual behavior module was added to this survey in 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1998. In this module, adults (ages 18-29) are asked about the number of sexual partners, condom use, and treatment for STDs.

### ***STD Surveillance***

The STD Prevention Program conducts statewide surveillance on persons having or suspected of having a sexually transmitted disease.

## Technical Notes

### **INTERPRETATION OF HIV DETECTION DATA**

Because protease inhibitors and antiretroviral treatment regimens are initiated much earlier in the course of HIV infection than previous treatments, effective therapies postpone and/or prevent the onset of AIDS, resulting in a decrease in AIDS incidence. Consequently, recent incident AIDS data can no longer provide the basis of HIV transmission estimates and trends, and the dissemination of surveillance data has moved toward placing heavier emphasis on the representation of HIV-positive persons. Throughout this report, all AIDS data are depicted by characteristics at year of AIDS diagnosis under the 1993 AIDS case definition, whereas HIV data are characterized at year of HIV detection (earliest positive test reported to the health department).

HIV detection data is not without limitations. Although HIV detection is usually closer in time to HIV infection than is an AIDS diagnosis, data represented by the time of HIV detection must be interpreted with caution. Unlike AIDS data where the date of diagnosis is relatively precise for monitoring AIDS incidence, HIV detection trends do not accurately depict HIV transmission trends. This is because HIV detection data represent cases who were reported after a positive result from a confidential HIV test, which may first occur several years after HIV infection. In addition, the data are under detected and under reported because only persons with HIV who choose to be tested confidentially are counted. HIV detection counts do not include persons who have not been tested for HIV and persons who only have been tested anonymously.

Therefore, HIV detection data do not necessarily represent characteristics of persons who have been recently infected with HIV, nor do they provide true HIV incidence. Demographic and geographic subpopulations are disproportionately sensitive to differences and changes in access to health care, HIV testing patterns, and targeted prevention programs and services. All of these issues must be carefully considered when interpreting HIV data.

### **DEFINITIONS OF THE EXPOSURE CATEGORIES**

For the purposes of this report, HIV/AIDS cases are classified into one of several hierarchical exposure (risk) categories, based on information collected. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are assigned to the category listed first in the hierarchy. Definitions are as follows:

- **Men who have Sex with Men (MSM):** Cases include men who report sexual contact with other men, i.e. homosexual contact or bisexual contact.
- **Injection Drug User (IDU):** Cases who report ever using drugs that require injection - not other routes of administration of illicit drug use.
- **High Risk Heterosexual Contact (HRH):** Cases who report specific heterosexual contact with a person who has HIV or is at increased risk for HIV infection, e.g. heterosexual contact with a homosexual or bisexual man, heterosexual contact with an injection drug user, or heterosexual contact with a person known to be HIV-infected.
- **Hemophilia/Transfusion/Transplant (Hemo/Transf):** Cases who report receiving a transfusion of blood or blood products prior to 1985.
- **Perinatal:** HIV infection in children resulting from vertical transmission from an HIV+ mother.
- **Unspecified:** Cases who, at the time of this publication, have no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. These cases represent logistical issues of surveillance and do not imply that modes of transmission other than sexual, blood, and perinatal are suspected. "Unspecified" cases include: persons for which the surveillance protocols to document the risk behavior information have not yet been completed and are still under investigation; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they have died, declined risk disclosure, or were lost to follow-up; persons who deny any risk behavior; and persons who do not know the HIV infection status or risk behaviors of his/her sexual partners.

In general, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure are conducted routinely for persons reported with HIV infection. Currently, exposure follow up is prioritized first for AIDS cases, then for HIV (non-AIDS)

cases. As a consequence of these data collection priorities, the percentage of HIV infected persons classified in the “unspecified” exposure category is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

## **CASE DEFINITION CHANGES**

The CDC AIDS case definition has changed over time based on knowledge of HIV disease and physician practice patterns. The original definition was modified in 1985<sup>1</sup>. The 1987 definition<sup>2</sup> revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS opportunistic infections and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. In 1993, the definition was expanded<sup>3</sup> to include HIV infected individuals with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer, or CD4 T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells per ml or a CD4<sup>+</sup> percentage of less than 14. A result of the 1993 definition expansion caused HIV infected persons to be classified as AIDS earlier in their course of disease than under the previous definition. Regardless of the year, AIDS data are tabulated in this report by the date of the first AIDS defining condition in an individual under the 1993 case definition.

The current case definition for HIV infection is under revision<sup>4</sup>. The revisions to the 1993 surveillance definition of HIV include additional laboratory evidence, specifically detectable quantities from virologic tests. The perinatal case definition for infection and seroreversion among children less than 18 months of age who are perinatally exposed to HIV is being changed to incorporate the recent clinical guidelines and the sensitivity and specificity of current HIV diagnostic tests in order to more efficiently classify HIV-exposed children as infected or non-infected.

## **ADJUSTMENT AND ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES**

The period of time between when a case is diagnosed and when it is reported (reporting delay) causes distortions in trends for recently diagnosed cases. Reporting delays were estimated using a maximum likelihood procedure, taking into account possible differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, ethnic, age, and gender categories. The estimated number of cases that will be reported are presented as “expected” cases. Adjustment programming was developed by CDC (HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 1994; 6(2): 37-38).

Recently reported cases, especially HIV (non-AIDS) cases, are more likely to be reported without a specified risk (exposure), thereby causing a distorting decrease among trends in exposure categories. Thus, proportions and graphical representation of trends among risk groups use estimated cases based on risk redistribution. This redistribution is based on preliminary national sex- and race- specific exposure classification distributions of previously unspecified HIV cases in the southern states. These redistribution parameters are similar to those based on national AIDS cases diagnosed prior to 1993 as well those based on the distribution of specified cases in Louisiana.

Because most HIV-infected persons become severely immunosuppressed before the onset of AIDS defining opportunistic infections (AIDS-OIs), the addition of the CD4<sup>+</sup> criteria to the 1993 AIDS definition has temporarily distorted observed trends in AIDS incidence. To examine trends over time, adjustment is required in which the incidence of AIDS-OIs is estimated among persons who were diagnosed based on the CD4<sup>+</sup> criteria. National probability distribution estimates of the time interval between the initial CD4<sup>+</sup> count and the diagnosis of an AIDS-OI were estimated for several CD4<sup>+</sup> ranges in the national Adult Spectrum of Disease Study and applied to cases reported solely with CD4<sup>+</sup> criteria. These adjustments are only valid through 1996 and are not represented for years after 1996.

<sup>1</sup> MMWR 1985; 34: 373-75.

<sup>2</sup> MMWR 1987; 36[Supp no. 1S]: 1S-15S.

<sup>3</sup> MMWR 1992; 41[RR-17]: 1-19.

<sup>4</sup> CDC 1999; Revised Surveillance Case Definition for HIV Infection; Draft Document.



## Public Health Regions

### **I New Orleans**

Jefferson      Plaquemines  
Orleans      St. Bernard

### **II Baton Rouge**

Ascension      Pointe Coupee  
Iberville      East Feliciana  
E. Baton Rouge      West Feliciana  
W. Baton Rouge

### **III Houma**

Assumption      St. James  
Lafourche      St. Mary  
St. Charles      Terrebonne  
St. John the Baptist

### **IV Lafayette**

Acadia      St. Landry  
Evangeline      St. Martin  
Iberia      Vermilion  
Lafayette

### **V Lake Charles**

Allen      Calcasieu  
Beauregard      Cameron  
Jefferson Davis

### **VI Alexandria**

Avoyelles      Lasalle  
Catahoula      Rapides  
Concordia      Vernon  
Grant      Winn

### **VII Shreveport**

Bienville      Natchitoches  
Bossier      Red River  
Caddo      Sabine  
Claiborne      Webster  
Desoto

### **VIII Monroe**

Caldwell      Madison  
East Carroll      Morehouse  
West Carroll      Ouachita  
Franklin      Richland  
Jackson      Tensas  
Lincoln      Union

### **IX Hammond/Slidell**

Livingston      Tangipahoa  
St. Helena      Washington  
St. Tammany

## Urban Parishes (MSAs)

### **New Orleans**

*Jefferson      Plaquemines  
Orleans      St. Bernard  
St. Tammany      St. James  
St. John the Baptist      St. Charles*

### **Baton Rouge**

*E. Baton Rouge      Ascension  
W. Baton Rouge      Livingston*

### **Houma/Thibodaux**

*Lafourche      Terrebonne*

### **Lafayette**

*Acadia      Lafayette  
St. Martin      St. Landry*

### **Shreveport**

*Bossier      Webster  
Caddo*

### **Lake Charles**

*Calcasieu*

### **Alexandria**

*Rapides*

### **Monroe**

*Ouachita*

# *HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE*

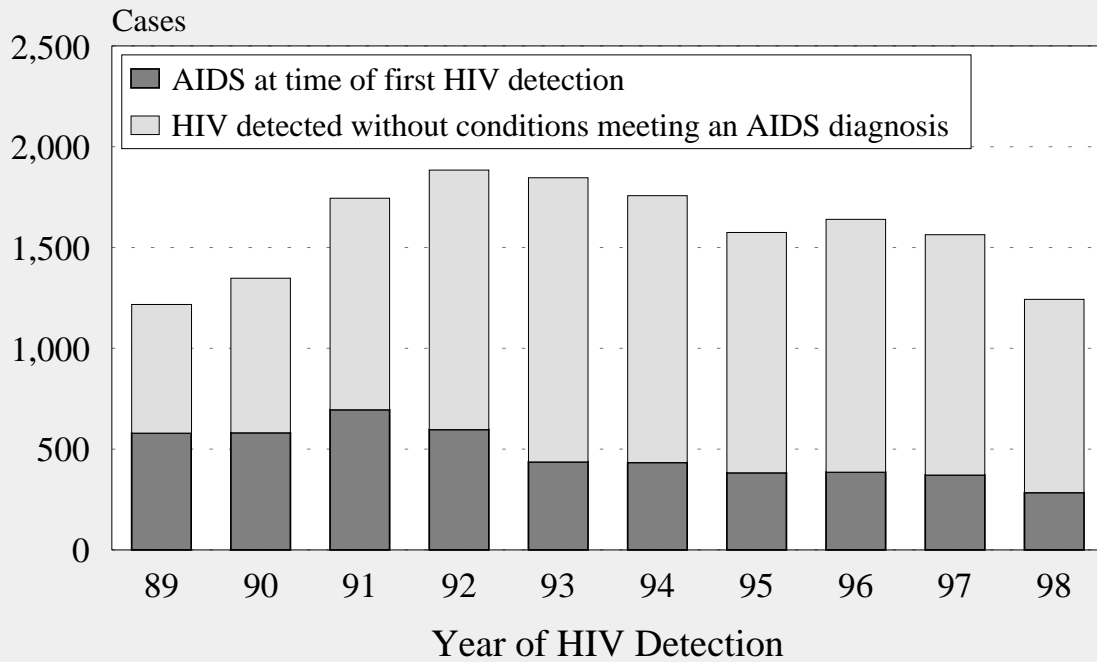
## **Summary of HIV/AIDS Trends in Louisiana**

This report summarizes the status of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Louisiana for cases diagnosed through 1998 and reported through April 1999. Please refer to the technical notes (pg. viii) and the figure on page 5 (bottom) for more information.

- Across the nation, there continues to be a decrease in the number of AIDS cases diagnosed and reported in 1998; however, the number of HIV-infected cases reported to CDC remains stable across most states. In the recent CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Vol. 10, No. 2), Louisiana ranked 7th highest in state AIDS case rates and 12th in number of AIDS cases reported in 1998.
- During 1998, 818 new AIDS cases and 1,215 HIV cases were diagnosed and reported in Louisiana. The cumulative number of HIV-infected persons reported to Louisiana OPH is 18,891, of which 12,382 have been diagnosed with AIDS. At the end of 1998, there were 11,009 persons living with HIV infection in Louisiana, of which 4,859 had been diagnosed with AIDS. The overall trend suggests that HIV detection has been slowly declining since 1992.
- The metro New Orleans area ranked 11th highest in reported AIDS rates among large cities in the nation; the rate for the metro Baton Rouge area ranked 14th. However, for newly-detected HIV cases, the case detection rate in the metro Baton Rouge area has surpassed that of New Orleans. Injection drug use is the leading exposure group in the Baton Rouge Region.
- Since 1996, AIDS-related mortality has declined drastically, coinciding with the emergence of more effective treatments. In 1997, AIDS dropped from the second to the fourth leading cause of death among 25-44 year old men in Louisiana. The death rate among 25-44 year old women first began to decline in 1997.
- During 1998, 73% of newly-detected HIV/AIDS cases and 70% of newly-diagnosed AIDS cases were in African-Americans. The HIV detection rates for African-Americans remain disproportionately high; they are over five times higher than among whites and two times higher than among Hispanics. However, the rate in African-American men have decreased by one-third since 1993. A similar disparity exists among newly-diagnosed AIDS cases.
- Overall, it is estimated that the rates of new infection are equal among men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and high-risk heterosexuals (HRH). Among newly-detected HIV cases in African-Americans, both the numbers and proportions of these main exposure groups have remained fairly constant since 1993, although data from recent years suggest that high-risk heterosexual transmission may be emerging as the leading exposure category in African-Americans. Among whites, the predominant exposure remains MSM, although the numbers have declined substantially since 1993. Exposure category trends should be interpreted with caution because a substantial number of cases are unspecified (unknown or still under investigation) in recent years. For example, among HIV cases detected in 1998, half have unspecified exposure. Research suggests that the exposure distribution of the unspecified cases is fairly similar to the distribution of cases with specified exposure.
- In a study of new cases of HIV infection in a New Orleans STD clinic, the highest infection rates continue to be in men who have sex with men, injection drug users, and female sex partners of injection drug users. In the MSM outreach survey, roughly one-third of MSM reported having unprotected receptive anal sex within the past 30 days.
- A street outreach behavior survey, which predominantly samples African-Americans in high-risk neighborhoods, found that 76% of men and 56% of women had two or more sex partners in the last year. Approximately 40% of those persons reported not using a condom at last sex. In a 1998 statewide telephone survey of the general population (BRFSS), only 22% of men and 7% of women had two or more partners in the last year. Among these persons with multiple partners, over half reported not using a condom at last sex.
- Women continue to represent an increasing proportion of persons with HIV/AIDS (33% in 1998).
- Due to increased use of zidovudine during pregnancy and delivery, perinatal transmission rates have dropped dramatically from over 25% in 1993 to 6% in 1997.
- Over recent years, the syphilis epidemic in Louisiana has experienced a significant decline. However, the Louisiana rate for primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (8.6 per 100,000) is still over twice the national rate (3.2 per 100,000). The HIV seroprevalence survey in a New Orleans STD clinic indicates persons with early syphilis are at higher risk for having HIV infection (8% of persons treated for syphilis are HIV infected).

## HIV/AIDS Case Trends

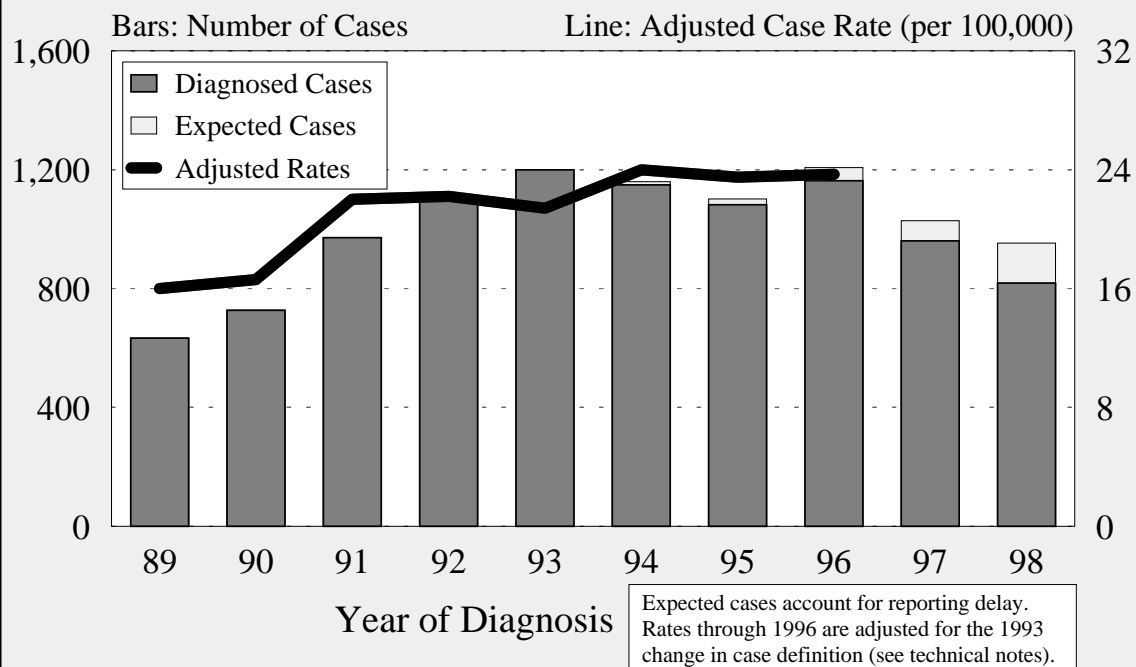
### State of Louisiana, 1989-1998



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## AIDS Case Trends

### State of Louisiana, 1989-1998



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## Demographics of HIV-Infected Persons (HIV/AIDS)<sup>a</sup>

Persons with HIV/AIDS First Detected in 1998			Persons Living with HIV/AIDS		Persons with HIV/AIDS Cumulative	
<i>This column reflects persons with HIV infection (HIV/AIDS) whose confidential positive status was first detected in 1998 and reported to the health department. Due to the potentially long delay from HIV infection to detection, some persons may have been diagnosed with AIDS at the time HIV was first detected.</i>			<i>This column reflects the <u>minimum</u> estimate of persons living with HIV by the end of 1998. This column includes persons living with AIDS.</i>		<i>This column reflects the total number of HIV-infected persons reported as having been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in the state. This represents the minimum number of cases of HIV infection in the state, including those who have died.</i>	
	Cases	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Cases	Percent <sup>b</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,243	100%	11,488	100%	18,891	100%
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	850	68%	8,598	75%	15,149	80%
Women	393	32%	2,890	25%	3,742	20%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
African-American	910	73%	7,029	61%	10,419	55%
White	297	24%	4,087	36%	7,926	42%
Other	34	3%	340	3%	511	3%
Unknown	2	< 1%	32	< 1%	35	< 1%
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>(Age at HIV Detection)</b>		<b>(Age at End of 1998)</b>		<b>(Age at HIV Detection)</b>	
under 15	8	1%	205	2%	288	2%
15 - 24	207	17%	2,230	19%	2,845	15%
25 - 34	435	35%	4,826	42%	7,853	42%
35 - 44	395	32%	3,089	27%	5,456	29%
over 44	198	16%	1,136	10%	2,440	13%
<b>Exposure Group<sup>c</sup></b>						
MSM <sup>d</sup>	249	40%	3,570	44%	7,611	51%
IDU <sup>d</sup>	163	26%	1,948	24%	3,044	21%
MSM & IDU	31	5%	818	10%	1,488	10%
HRH <sup>d</sup>	164	26%	1,490	18%	2,005	14%
Transf/Hemo	14	2%	167	2%	436	3%
Perinatal	5	1%	154	2%	223	2%
<i>Unspecified Exposure<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>617</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>3,340</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>4,083</i>	<i>22%</i>
<b>Urban/Rural Parishes</b>						
Urban	1,033	83%	9,501	83%	15,544	82%
Rural	182	15%	1,382	12%	2,139	11%

<sup>a</sup> HIV data collection started in 1993. Positive results of anonymous tests are not included due to the likelihood of repeated tests.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages might not add up to 100% due to missing values and rounding errors.

<sup>c</sup> Percents for identified exposure groups represent the distribution among those with a specified exposure.

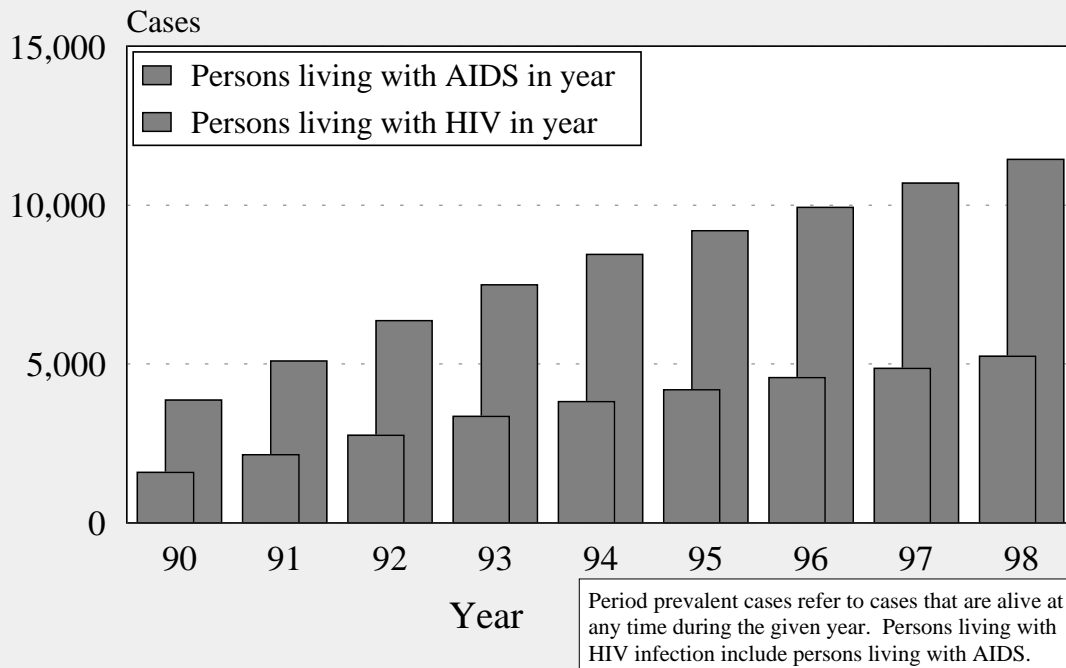
<sup>d</sup> MSM: Men who have Sex with Men (non-IDU); IDU: Injection Drug Users; HRH: High Risk Heterosexual.

<sup>e</sup> Unspecified Exposure refers to cases whose exposure group is under investigation or unknown.

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## Trends in Prevalent Cases

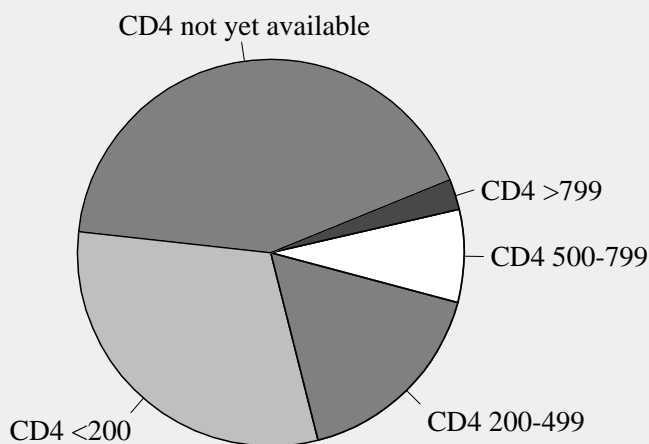
### State of Louisiana, 1990-1998



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## Are Newly-Detected HIV Cases Recently-Infected?

### Immunosuppression at Detection



**As demonstrated by this graph, recently-detected cases are not necessarily recently-infected. Therefore, the year of HIV detection should not be interpreted as the year in which HIV transmission occurred .**

**State of Louisiana**  
**1,243 Cases Detected in 1998**

1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health

## Demographics of Louisiana AIDS Cases

AIDS Cases Diagnosed in					% Change <sup>c</sup> 1997 - 1998	Cumulative AIDS	
1997		1998		Cases		Percent <sup>a</sup>	
	Cases	Percent <sup>a</sup>	Cases	Percent <sup>a</sup>		Cases	Percent <sup>a</sup>
TOTAL	1,026	100%	851	100%	-17%	12,260	100%
Gender							
Men	808	79%	639	75%	-21%	10,552	86%
Women	218	21%	212	25%	-3%	1,708	14%
Age Group							
under 15	6	1%	1	< 1%	-83%	131	1%
15-24	60	6%	45	5%	-25%	787	8%
25-34	340	33%	299	35%	-12%	4,865	40%
35-44	410	40%	339	40%	-17%	4,362	36%
over 44	210	21%	167	20%	-21%	2,110	17%
Ethnicity							
Afr-Amer	688	67%	590	69%	-14%	5,986	49%
White	306	30%	240	28%	-22%	5,929	48%
Hispanic	31	3%	19	2%	-39%	295	2%
Other	1	< 1%	2	< 1%		50	< 1%
Exposure Category <sup>b</sup>							
MSM	325	32%	223	26%	n/a <sup>d</sup>	6,077	50%
IDU	206	20%	164	19%	n/a	1,939	16%
MSM & IDU	78	8%	37	4%	n/a	1,139	9%
HRH	130	13%	112	13%	n/a	1,109	9%
Transf/Hemo	12	1%	14	2%	n/a	348	3%
Perinatal	6	1%	1	< 1%	n/a	114	1%
Unspecified	269	26%	300	35%	n/a	1,534	13%
Urban/Rural Parishes							
Urban	835	81%	691	81%	-17%	9,879	81%
Rural	124	12%	124	15%	0%	1,343	11%
Facility Type							
Public	775	76%	664	78%	-14%	7,665	63%
Private	220	21%	167	20%	-24%	4,186	34%

<sup>a</sup> Percentages may not add up to 100% due to missing values and rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> MSM = Men who have sex with Men; IDU = Injection Drug User; HRH = High Risk Heterosexual; Unspecified = Still under investigation or unknown. See technical notes for further explanation (p. viii).

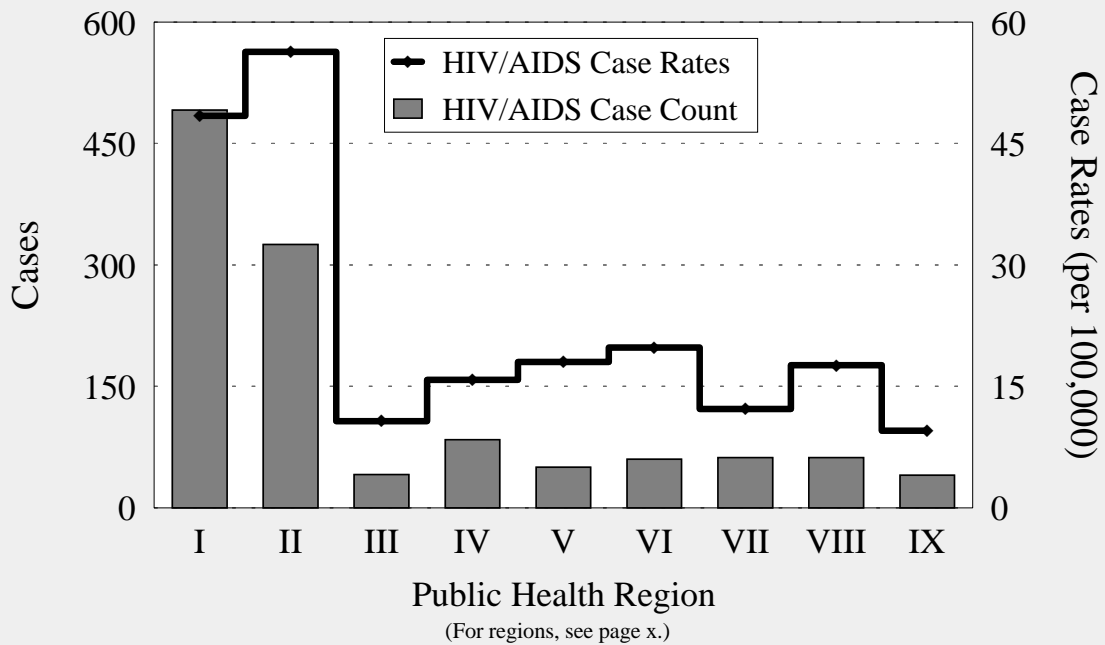
<sup>c</sup> Percent change is a measure of the difference in number of cases between years in a specific subgroup, taking into account the magnitude of cases within that subgroup. Due to the nature of the epidemic within the subgroups, percent change is not valid for evaluating prevention and service programs without further analysis. See technical notes for further explanation.

<sup>d</sup> Percent change within exposure groups is not valid. Within exposure groups, the decrease in numbers from year to year is distorted, primarily due a higher proportion of cases with risk still under investigation in the last year reported.

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## HIV/AIDS Detection by Region

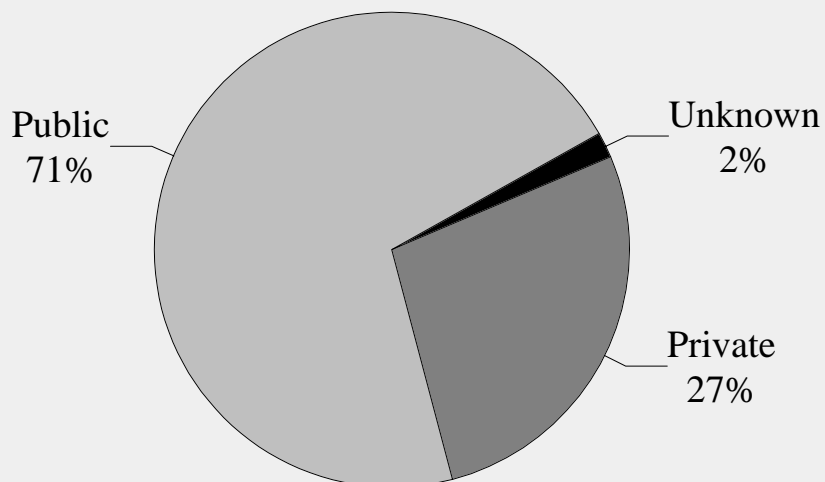
Louisiana Cases First Detected in 1998



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## HIV/AIDS Detection by Facility Type

State of Louisiana, 1992-1998



During the time period 1992-1998, the percent of HIV/AIDS cases detected in public facilities has remained fairly consistent, ranging from 69% to 74% per year.

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Map of  
“Persons Living with HIV Infection in Louisiana”  
is currently unavailable.  
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# Louisiana HIV/AIDS Cases and Case Rates by Parish

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>AIDS DX- IN 1998</u>	<u>HIV/AIDS DETECTED IN 1998</u>	<u>HIV/AIDS DETECTION RATE<sup>a</sup>, 1998</u>	<u>CUM. HIV/AIDS CASES<sup>c</sup></u>	<u>PARISH</u>	<u>AIDS DX- IN 1998</u>	<u>HIV/AIDS DETECTED IN 1998</u>	<u>HIV/AIDS DETECTION RATE<sup>a</sup>, 1998</u>	<u>CUM. HIV/AIDS CASES<sup>c</sup></u>
<b>State wide</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17,683</b>	<b>Region VI</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>705</b>
<b>Region I</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>8,945</b>	Rapides	9	24	19	359
Orleans	295	387	83	7,257	Avoyelles	7	17	41	144
Jefferson	63	95	21	1,527	Vernon	0	6	12	62
St. Bernard	7	8	12	124	Winn	6	8	45	61
Plaquemines	1	1	n/a	37	Concordia	3	2	n/a	37
<b>Region II</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3,289</b>	Grant	1	0	0	23
East Baton Rouge	145	256	65	2,617	Catahoula	0	2	n/a	14
Iberville	9	14	46	176	La Salle	0	1	n/a	5
West Feliciana	11	15	111	162	<b>Region VII</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,028</b>
Ascension	3	11	15	112	Caddo	34	40	17	716
West Baton Rouge	9	15	73	90	Bossier	4	3	n/a	111
East Feliciana	3	6	29	84	Natchitoches	7	6	16	68
Pointe Coupee	6	8	34	48	Webster	4	0	0	35
<b>Region III</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>534</b>	Claiborne	3	4	n/a	34
Terrebonne	4	10	10	149	De Soto	1	1	n/a	24
Lafourche	6	6	7	88	Sabine	1	4	n/a	20
St. Charles	4	6	13	81	Bienville	2	2	n/a	13
St. Mary	4	4	n/a	78	Red River	1	2	n/a	7
St. John the Baptist	5	4	n/a	68	<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>760</b>
St. James	4	6	28	45	Ouachita	20	37	25	425
Assumption	3	5	22	25	Lincoln	3	4	n/a	63
<b>Region IV</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,030</b>	Morehouse	3	3	n/a	55
Lafayette	16	45	24	538	Madison	4	4	n/a	48
St. Landry	12	20	24	158	Richland	3	8	38	35
Iberia	6	9	12	85	Union	2	3	n/a	29
Acadia	4	3	n/a	84	East Carroll	1	2	n/a	25
Vermilion	1	1	n/a	77	Franklin	0	0	0	21
St. Martin	4	5	11	59	Tensas	0	1	n/a	20
Evangeline	1	1	n/a	29	Jackson	0	0	0	15
<b>Region V</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>698</b>	Caldwell	0	0	0	14
Calcasieu	19	29	16	479	West Carroll	0	0	0	10
Allen	7	12	50	116	<b>Region IX</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>694</b>
Beauregard	5	4	n/a	49	St. Tammany	14	17	9	297
Jefferson Davis	4	5	16	48	Washington	8	9	20	157
Cameron	0	0	0	6	Tangipahoa	6	8	8	142
					Livingston	5	5	6	88
					St. Helena	2	1	n/a	10

<sup>a</sup> DX = Diagnosed with AIDS. See technical notes for an explanation of HIV detection.

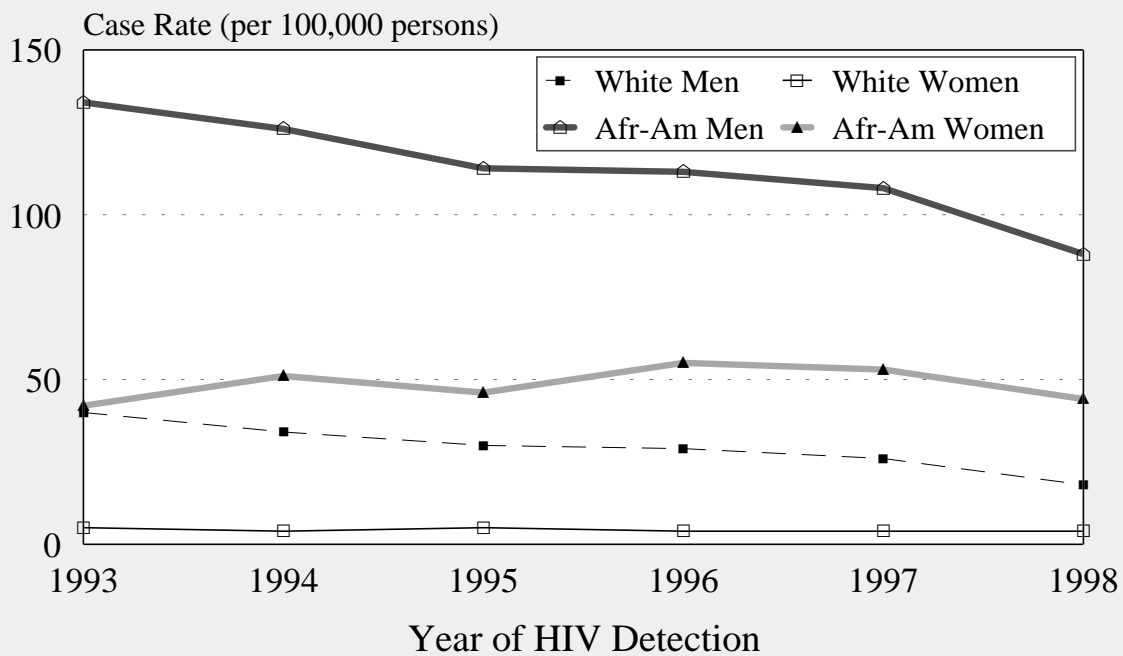
<sup>b</sup> Rates per 100,000 persons in parish. Rates are unstable and not available (n/a) for parishes with low case counts.

<sup>c</sup> Cumulative HIV/AIDS may be interpreted as minimum number of cases reported in parish.

## Regional AIDS Cases and Rates Diagnosed in Louisiana, 1989 - 1998

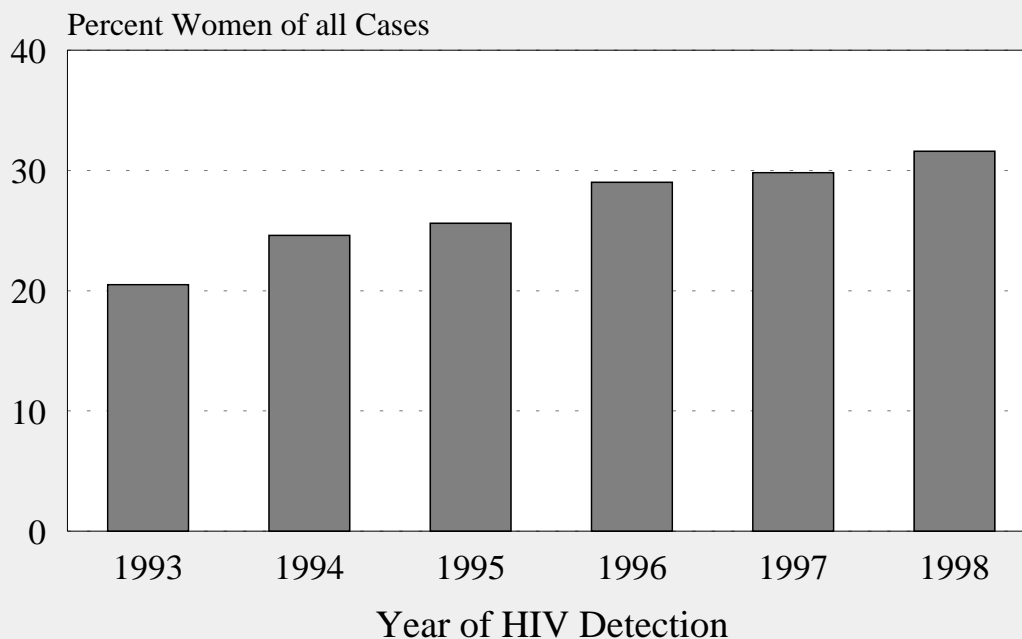
Public Health Region <sup>a</sup>		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
		#	Rate <sup>b</sup>	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
I:	New Orleans Region	367	35.4	407	39.3	563	54.4	576	55.5	620	59.8
II:	Baton Rouge Region	69	12.7	71	13.0	112	20.3	168	30.1	206	36.5
III:	Houma Region	22	6.0	28	7.6	23	6.2	32	8.6	39	10.4
IV:	Lafayette Region	49	9.9	49	9.9	55	11.0	70	13.8	74	14.4
V:	Lake Charles Region	25	9.6	29	11.2	32	12.2	33	12.5	47	17.6
VI:	Alexandria Region	21	6.7	31	9.9	45	14.3	44	14.1	47	15.6
VII:	Shreveport Region	37	7.4	49	9.8	59	11.8	85	16.9	64	12.7
VIII:	Monroe Region	21	6.1	35	10.1	43	12.4	51	14.6	50	14.2
IX:	Slidell/Hammond	22	6.2	28	7.9	39	10.8	52	14.1	53	14.0
<b>TOTAL<sup>c</sup></b>		<b>633</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Public Health Region <sup>a</sup>		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
		#	Rate <sup>b</sup>	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
I:	New Orleans Region	584	56.5	490	47.5	570	55.7	446	43.8	366	36.1
II:	Baton Rouge Region	196	34.5	215	37.7	265	46.3	214	37.1	186	32.2
III:	Houma Region	43	11.4	32	8.5	40	10.5	24	6.3	30	7.8
IV:	Lafayette Region	61	11.8	54	10.4	54	10.3	63	12.0	44	8.3
V:	Lake Charles Region	51	19.0	47	17.3	40	14.5	50	18.2	35	12.6
VI:	Alexandria Region	47	15.5	57	18.8	46	15.2	25	8.4	26	8.6
VII:	Shreveport Region	60	11.9	72	14.2	46	9.0	55	10.8	57	11.2
VIII:	Monroe Region	62	17.6	53	15.0	43	12.2	40	11.3	36	10.2
IX:	Slidell/Hammond	45	11.6	62	15.5	59	14.4	42	10.2	35	8.3
<b>TOTAL<sup>c</sup></b>		<b>1,149</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<sup>a</sup> Regions reflect the Public Health Regions as listed on page x.											
<sup>b</sup> Rates per 100,000 persons in region.											
<sup>c</sup> Totals include cases with missing regional data; therefore, cases in each year may not add up to totals.											
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## Trends in HIV/AIDS Rates by Ethnicity and Gender, 1993-1998



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## Proportion of HIV/AIDS Cases in Women by Year of Detection, 1993-1998



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**HIV/AIDS in Louisiana (1993-1998) by Ethnicity and Year of HIV Detection<sup>a</sup>**

<i>HIV</i> <sup>+</sup> <b>Year</b>	<b>White</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Hispanic</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate<sup>c</sup></u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1993	640	35 %	22	1,148	62%	85	47	3%	46	1,846	42
1994	546	31 %	19	1,167	66%	86	35	2%	33	1,758	40
1995	472	30 %	17	1,065	68%	78	30	2%	29	1,575	36
1996	450	27 %	16	1,141	70%	82	40	2%	37	1,640	38
1997	420	27 %	15	1,101	70%	79	32	2 %	29	1,564	36
1998	297	24 %	11	910	73%	64	30	2%	27	1,243	28
Cum . Total	7,926	42 %	—	10,419	55%	—	451	2%	—	18,891	—

**AIDS in Louisiana (1993-1998) by Ethnicity and Year of AIDS Diagnosis<sup>a</sup>**

<i>AIDS</i> <b>Year</b>	<b>White</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Hispanic</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate<sup>c</sup></u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1993	602	46 %	21	664	51%	49	36	3%	35	1,308	30
1994	547	44 %	19	661	53%	49	25	2%	24	1,240	28
1995	464	39 %	17	682	58%	50	29	2%	28	1,181	27
1996	450	36 %	16	756	61%	55	25	2%	23	1,242	28
1997	306	30 %	11	688	67%	49	31	3 %	28	1,026	23
1998	240	28 %	9	590	69%	42	19	2%	17	851	19
Cum . Total	5,929	48 %	—	5,986	49%	—	295	2%	—	12,260	—

<sup>a</sup> Summing numbers across HIV detection and AIDS diagnosis is invalid. Cases detected with HIV during or after 1993 who subsequently developed AIDS are counted in the AIDS section. Persons counted in the AIDS section may have been first detected with HIV earlier than the time of AIDS diagnosis. For cumulative or prevalence numbers, please refer to the appropriate tables in this report.

<sup>b</sup> Totals include all ethnic categories, including ones not shown.

<sup>c</sup> Rates per 100,000 persons in subgroup.

# HIV/AIDS in Louisiana (1993-1998)by Gender and Ethnicity

## MEN

<i>Men</i>	<b>White</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Hispanic</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
<b>Year</b>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1993	569	31%	40	845	46%	134	44	2%	86	1,468	69
1994	483	27%	34	800	46%	126	34	2%	64	1,325	62
1995	407	26%	30	731	46%	114	27	2%	52	1,172	56
1996	392	24%	29	731	45%	113	32	2%	60	1,164	55
1997	358	23%	26	704	45%	108	28	2%	52	1,098	52
1998	242	19%	18	580	47%	88	24	2%	43	850	40
Cum. Total	7,244	38%	—	7,421	39%	—	400	2%	—	15,149	—

## WOMEN

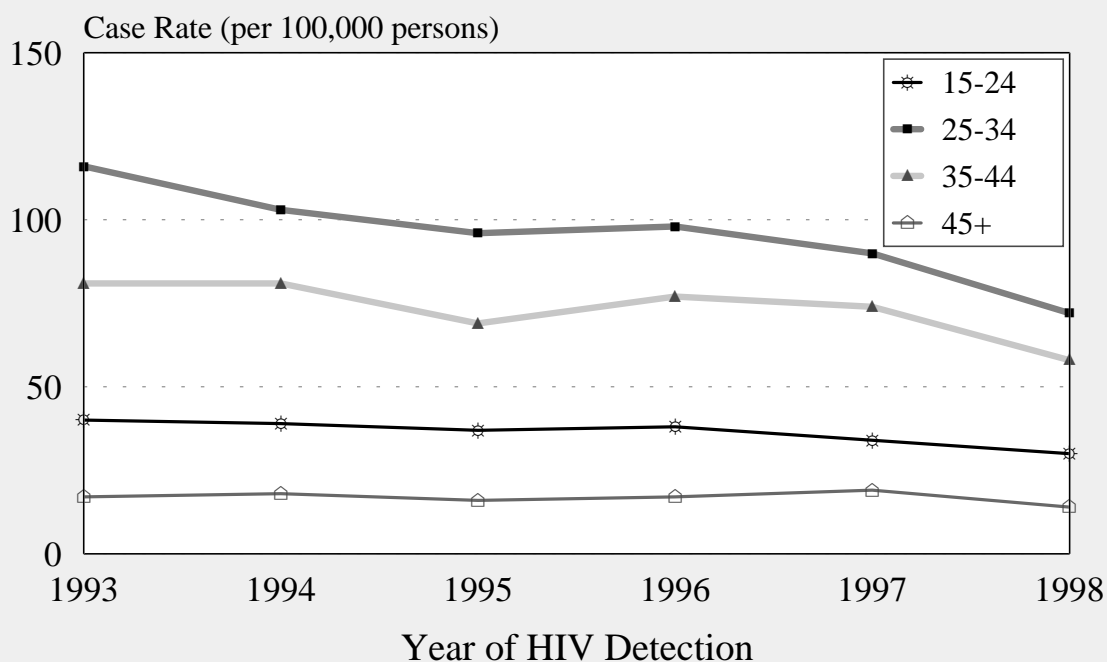
<i>Women</i>	<b>White</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Hispanic</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
<b>Year</b>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1993	71	4%	5	303	16%	42	3	< 1%	6	378	17
1994	63	4%	4	367	21%	51	1	< 1%	2	433	19
1995	65	4%	5	334	21%	46	3	< 1%	6	403	18
1996	58	4%	4	410	25%	55	8	< 1%	15	476	21
1997	62	4%	4	397	25%	53	4	< 1%	7	466	21
1998	55	4%	4	330	27%	44	6	< 1%	10	393	17
Cum. Total	682	4%	—	2,141	16%	—	51	< 1%	—	3,742	—

<sup>a</sup> Rates per 100,000 persons in subgroup.

<sup>b</sup> Totals include all ethnic categories, including ones not shown.

# Trends in HIV/AIDS Rates by Age

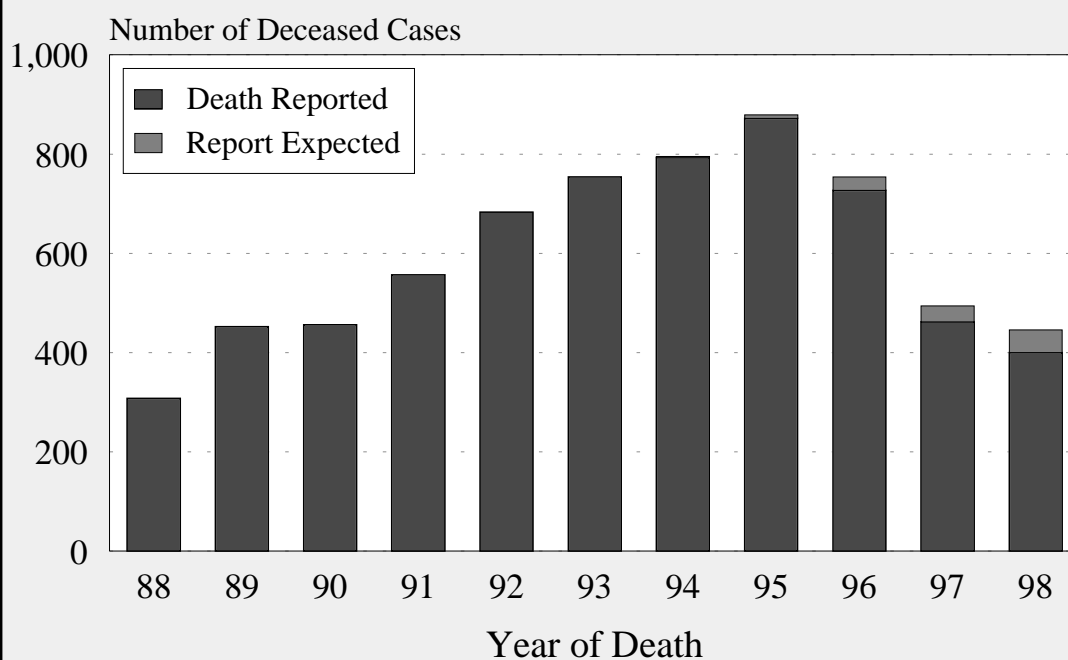
State of Louisiana, 1993-1998



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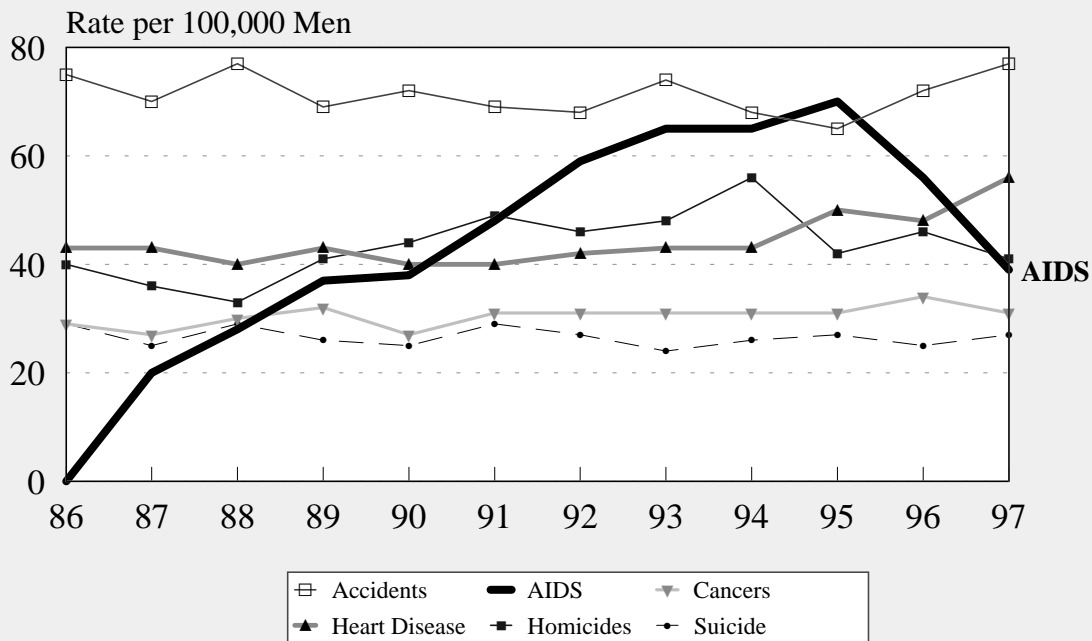
# AIDS-Related Mortality

Louisiana, 1988-1998

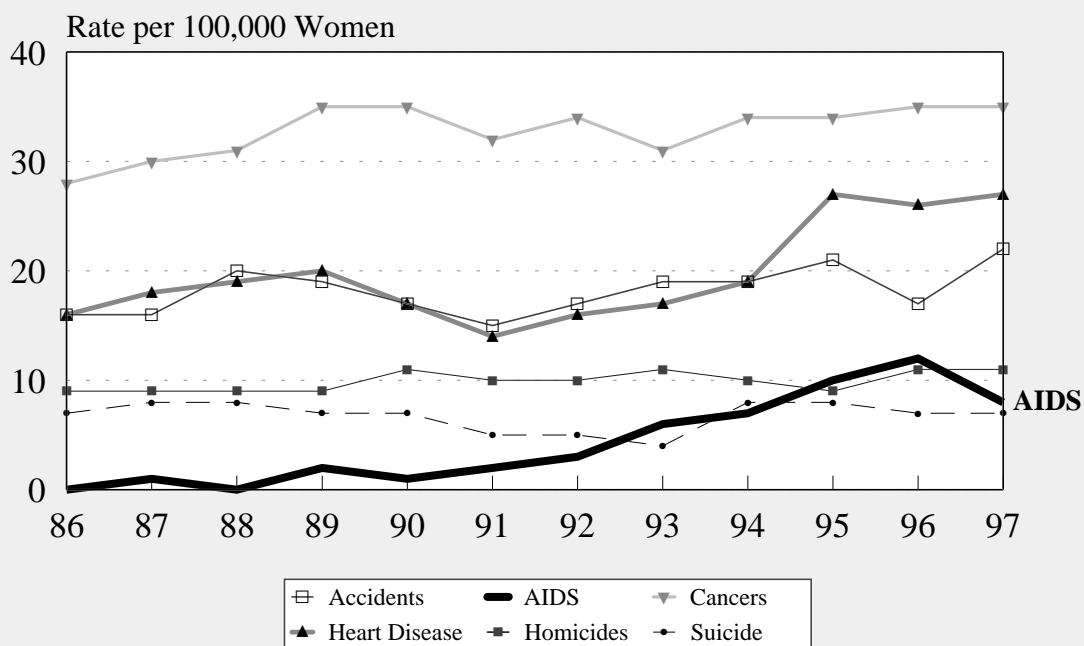


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## Leading Causes of Death in 25-44 Year Old Louisiana Men



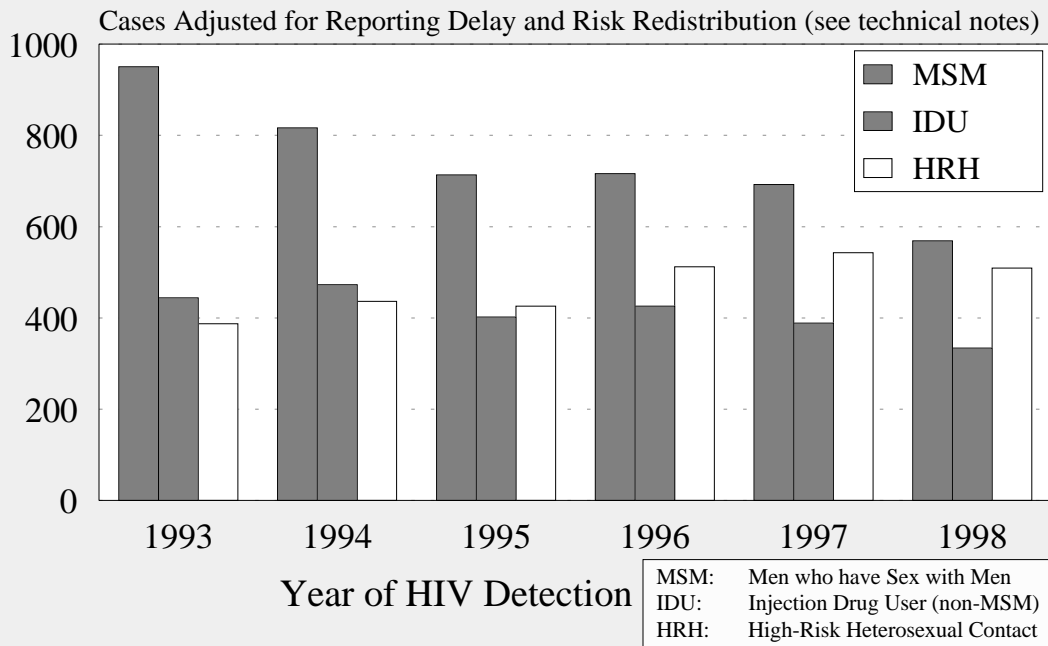
## Leading Causes of Death in 25-44 Year Old Louisiana Women





# Adjusted Trends in Exposure Categories

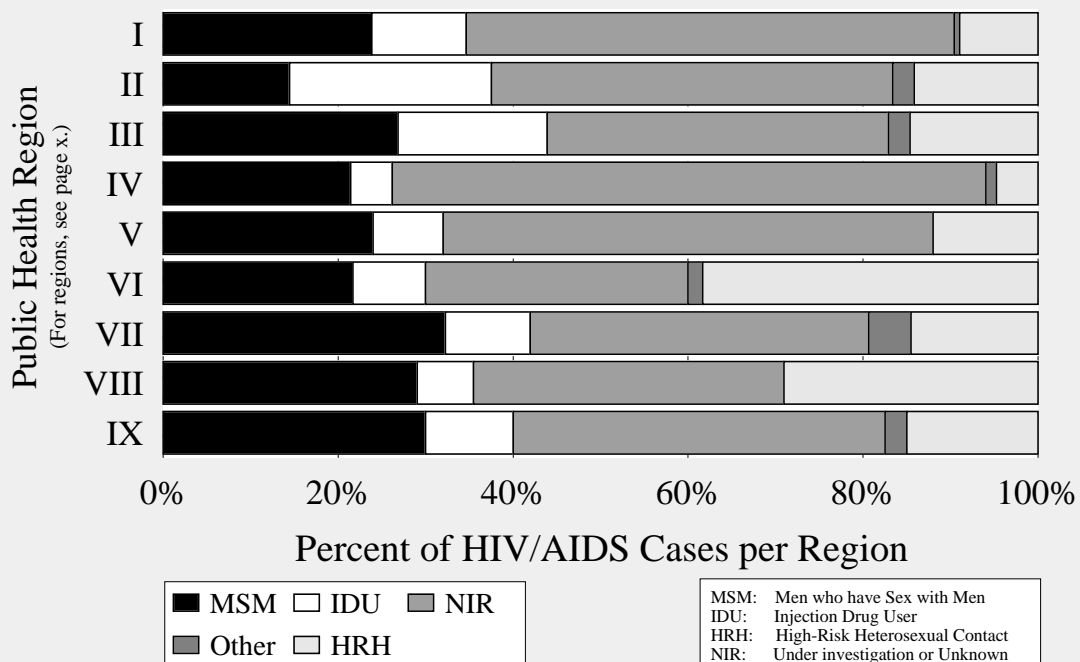
## Louisiana HIV/AIDS Cases, 1993-1998



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# HIV/AIDS Cases by Region & Exposure

## Louisiana HIV/AIDS Cases Detected in 1998

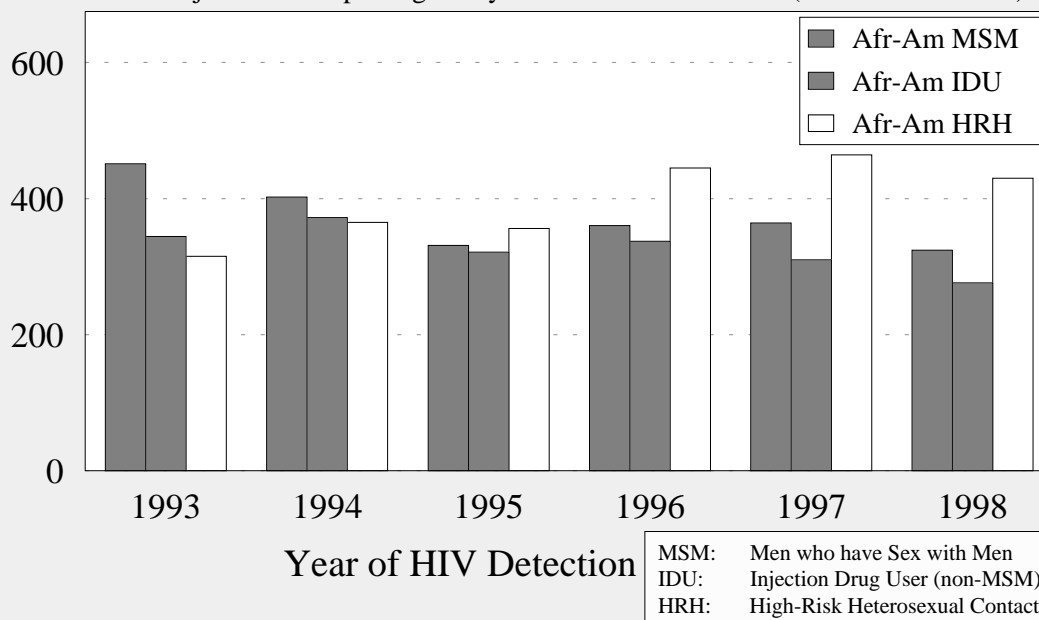


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## Trends in Exposure Categories

### African-American HIV/AIDS Cases, LA 1993-1998

Cases Adjusted for Reporting Delay and Risk Redistribution (see technical notes)

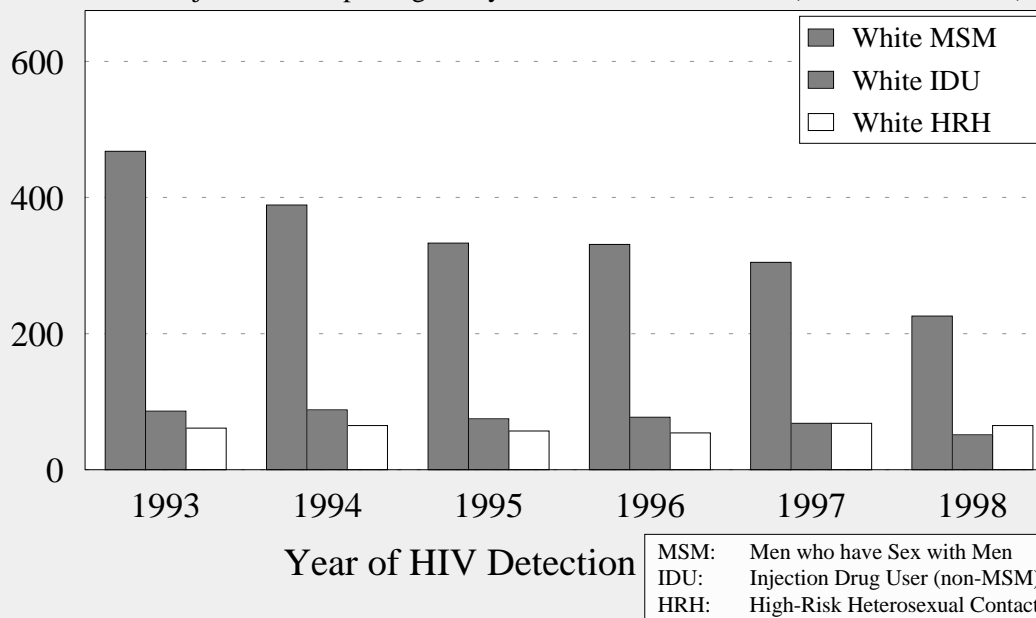


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## Trends in Exposure Categories

### White HIV/AIDS Cases, LA 1993-1998

Cases Adjusted for Reporting Delay and Risk Redistribution (see technical notes)



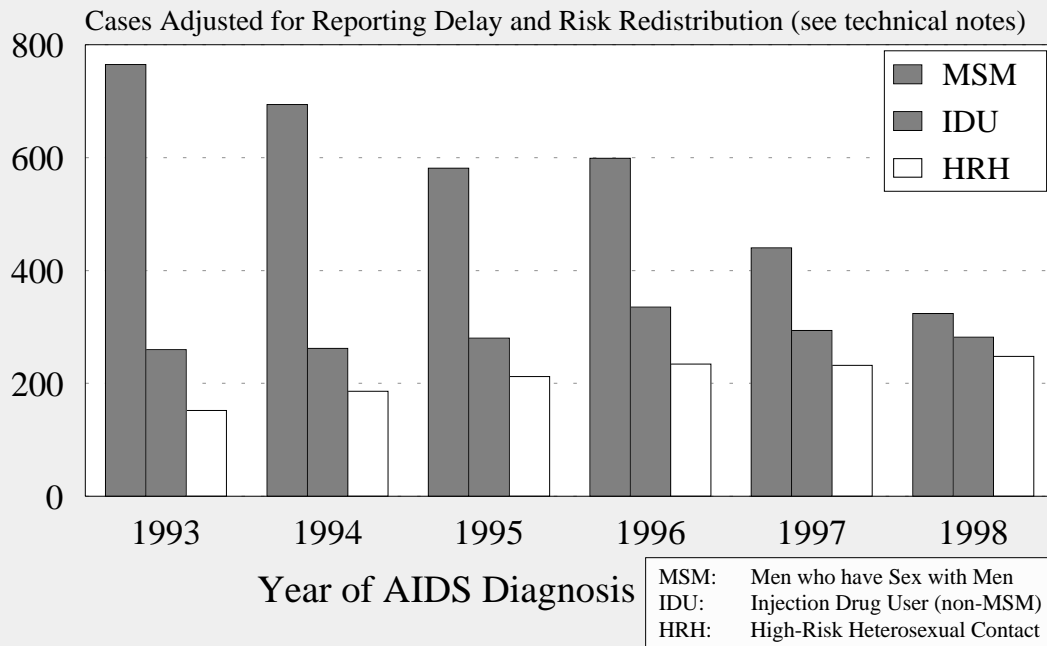
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Exposure Category by Year of HIV Detection <sup>a</sup> and Gender														
Louisiana HIV/AIDS Cases (1993-1998)														
MEN														
Exposure Category	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE	
	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>
<i>Except where noted, percents are of all specified cases</i>														
MSM <sup>c</sup> /Bisexual	668	46%	551	41%	437	40%	397	40%	341	39%	249	40%	7,611	51%
Injection Drug User	277	16%	270	20%	219	20%	195	19%	157	18%	114	18%	2,184	15%
MSM/Bi & IDU <sup>c</sup>	135	9%	100	7%	89	8%	68	7%	58	7%	31	5%	1,488	10%
HRH <sup>c</sup>	81	6%	100	7%	78	7%	70	7%	72	8%	53	8%	659	4%
Hemophiliac	16	1%	3	< 1%	6	1%	2	< 1%	0	0%	2	< 1%	126	1%
Transfus/Transplant	13	1%	5	< 1%	9	1%	6	1%	12	1%	5	1%	182	1%
Perinatal	11	1%	11	1%	19	2%	15	1%	9	1%	2	< 1%	108	1%
<i>Unspecified<sup>d</sup> (% of all cases)<sup>b</sup></i>	267	14%	285	16%	315	20%	411	25%	449	29%	394	32%	2,791	15%
<b>Total Men (% of total)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>15,149</b>	<b>80%</b>
WOMEN														
Exposure Category	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		CUMULATIVE	
	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>	#	% <sup>b</sup>
Injection Drug User	90	6%	115	9%	85	8%	91	9%	72	8%	49	8%	860	6%
HRH <sup>c</sup>	149	10%	160	12%	149	13%	157	15%	149	17%	111	18%	1,346	9%
Hemophiliac	2	< 1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	< 1%
Transfus/Transplant	5	< 1%	6	< 1%	9	1%	5	< 1%	3	< 1%	7	1%	120	1%
Perinatal	12	1%	18	1%	11	1%	9	1%	10	1%	3	< 1%	115	1%
<i>Unspecified<sup>d</sup> (% of all cases)<sup>b</sup></i>	120	7%	133	8%	149	9%	214	13%	232	15%	223	18%	1,292	7%
<b>Total Women (% of total)<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>378</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>3,742</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>TOTAL (All)</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,891</b>	<b>100</b>
<sup>a</sup> Due to the potentially long delay from HIV infection to detection, some persons may have been diagnosed with AIDS at the time HIV was first detected.														
<sup>b</sup> Among specified exposures, percents total to 100% of all cases diagnosed during the year whose exposure has been specified. Among unspecified and totals, percents are of all cases diagnosed during the year.														
<sup>c</sup> MSM: Men who have Sex with Men (non-IDU); IDU: Injection Drug Users; HRH: High Risk Heterosexual.														
<sup>d</sup> Unspecified exposure refers to cases whose exposure category is under investigation or unknown. See technical notes for further explanation of exposure categories.														
1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health														



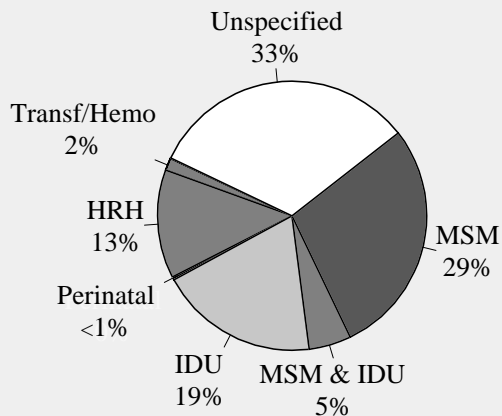
# Adjusted Trends in Exposure Categories

## Louisiana AIDS Cases, 1993-1998



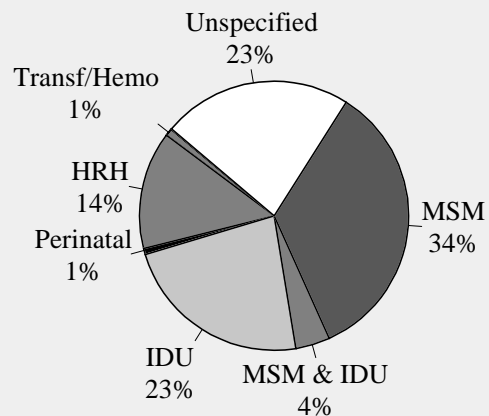
1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health

## Exposure Categories of AIDS Cases Reported in 1998, LA and U.S.



**State of Louisiana**  
**968 AIDS Cases**  
**Reported in 1998**

MSM: Men who have Sex with Men  
IDU: Injection Drug User  
HRH: High-Risk Heterosexual Contact  
Transf/Hemo: Transfusion or Hemophilia  
Unspecified: Under investigation or Unknown



**United States**  
**48,269 AIDS Cases**  
**Reported in 1998**

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## Adult/Adolescent<sup>a</sup> AIDS Cases Reported in 1998

### Louisiana and the United States

	<b>AIDS Cases Louisiana, 1998</b>			<b>AIDS Cases United States, 1998</b>		
	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percent<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Rate<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percent<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Rate<sup>c</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL (ages 13+ )</b>	964	100%	27.3	47,887	100%	21.5
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	736	76%	44.0	36,886	77%	34.1
Women	228	24%	12.3	10,998	23%	9.6
<b>Age Group<sup>d</sup></b>						
13-19	9	1%	1.8	297	1%	1.1
20-24	41	4%	13.0	1,501	3%	8.6
25-29	125	13%	41.7	5,003	10%	26.5
30-34	209	22%	69.5	9,786	20%	47.2
35-39	228	24%	67.6	10,827	23%	47.9
40-44	153	16%	44.9	8,712	18%	40.8
45-49	94	10%	31.6	5,693	12%	30.8
50-54	57	6%	23.2	2,988	6%	19.7
55-59	19	2%	9.5	1,509	3%	12.8
60 +	29	3%	4.2	1,571	3%	3.6
<b>Ethnicity<sup>e</sup></b>						
African-American	641	66%	60.2	21,515	45%	84.7
White	294	30%	12.7	16,060	34%	9.9
Hispanic	27	3%	29.2	9,566	20%	37.8
Other	2	< 1%	3.6	536	1%	5.6
<b>Ethnicity<sup>e</sup> and Gender</b>						
Afr-Am Males	449	47%	92.8	14,740	31%	125.2
White Males	263	27%	23.6	14,027	29%	17.8
Hisp Males	23	2%	50.9	7,511	16%	58.2
Other Males	1	< 1%	3.7	446	1%	9.7
Afr-Am Females	192	20%	33.0	6,775	14%	49.8
White Females	31	3%	2.6	2,031	4%	2.4
Hisp Females	4	< 1%	8.5	2,055	4%	16.6
Other Females	1	< 1%	3.4	89	< 1%	1.8

<sup>a</sup> Cases over the age of 13 at time of AIDS diagnosis. Cases reported in year may have been diagnosed in an earlier year.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages may not add up to 100% due to missing values and rounding error.

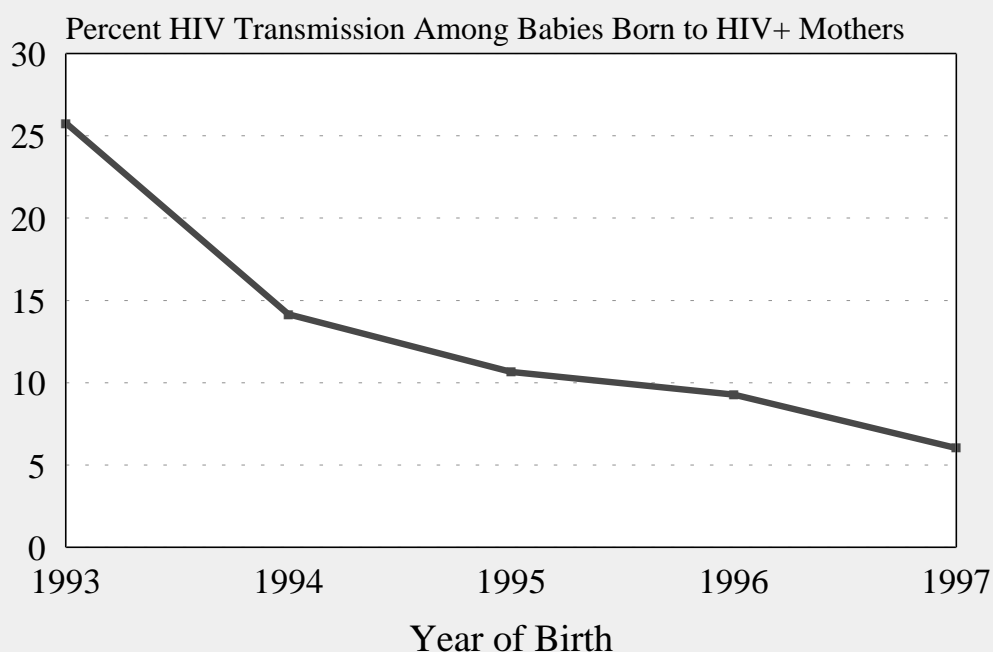
<sup>c</sup> Rates per 100,000 persons over the age of 13.

<sup>d</sup> US cases and rates by age group do not include cases from PR and the US territories due to missing population data.

<sup>e</sup> Cases and rates by ethnicity do not include cases whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

# Perinatal HIV Transmission Rates

State of Louisiana, 1993-1997

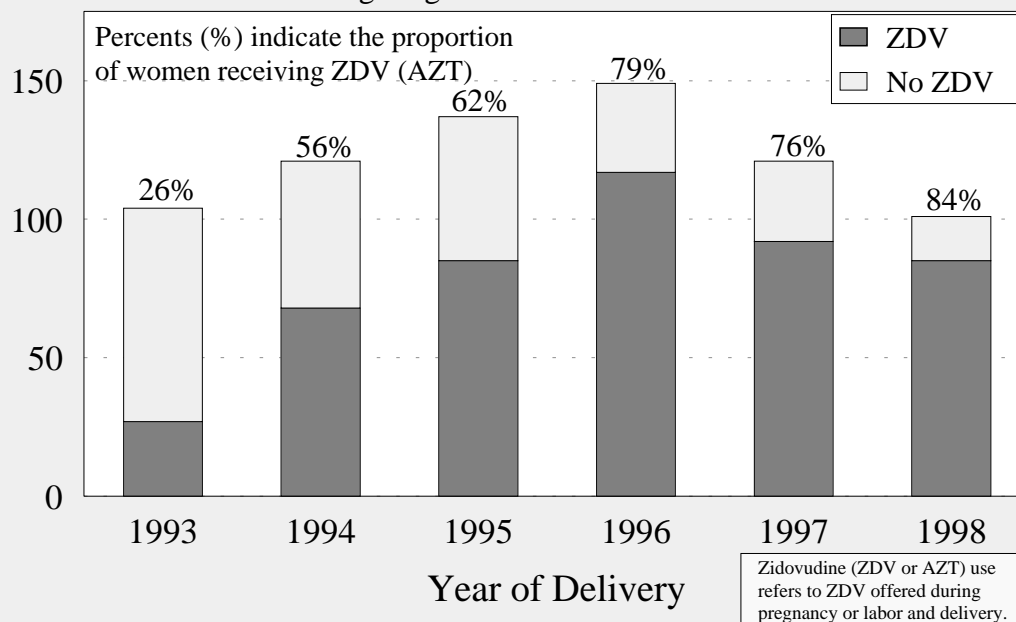


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# ZDV (AZT) Use in Women Giving Birth

Louisiana HIV/AIDS Cases, 1993-1998

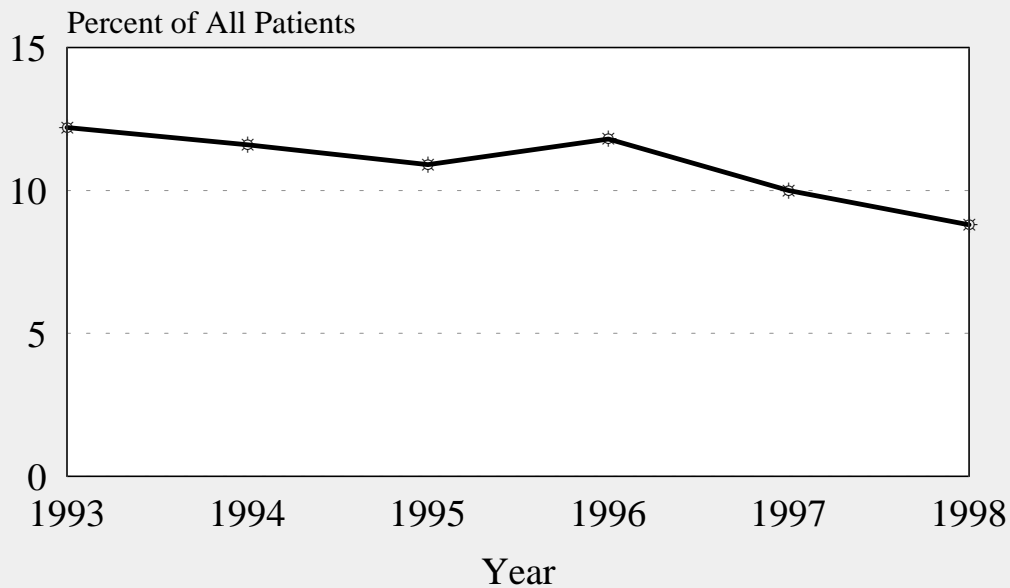
Bars: HIV+ Women giving live birth



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# Trends in All Opportunistic Infections

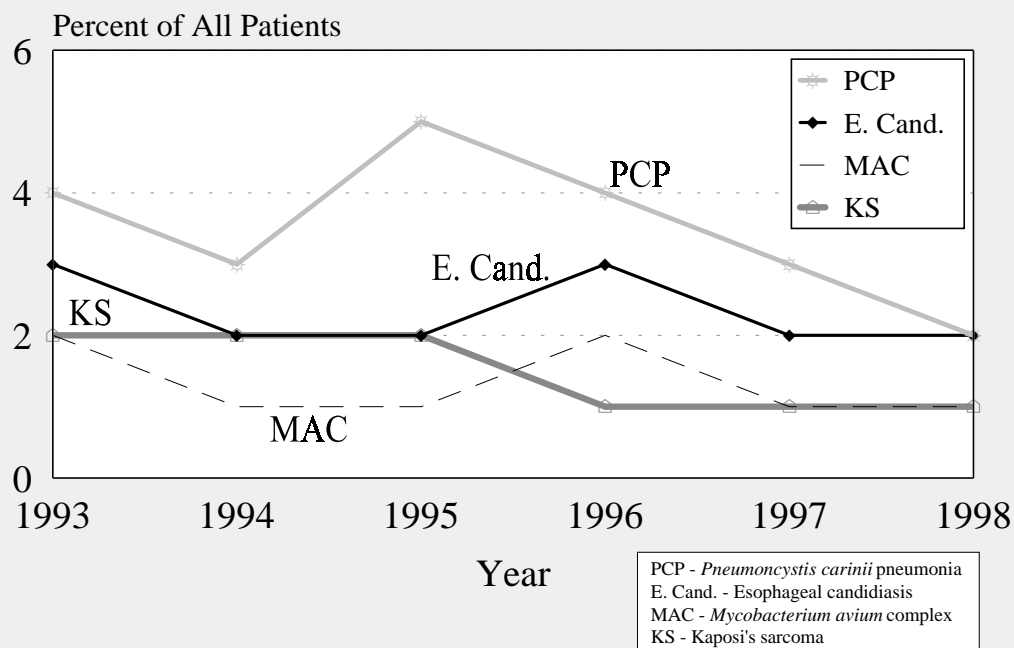
## Adult Spectrum of Disease Study, New Orleans



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# Trends in Opportunistic Infections

## Adult Spectrum of Disease Study, New Orleans



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*HIV SEROSURVEILLANCE  
AND  
BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE*

# HIV Seroincidence Study

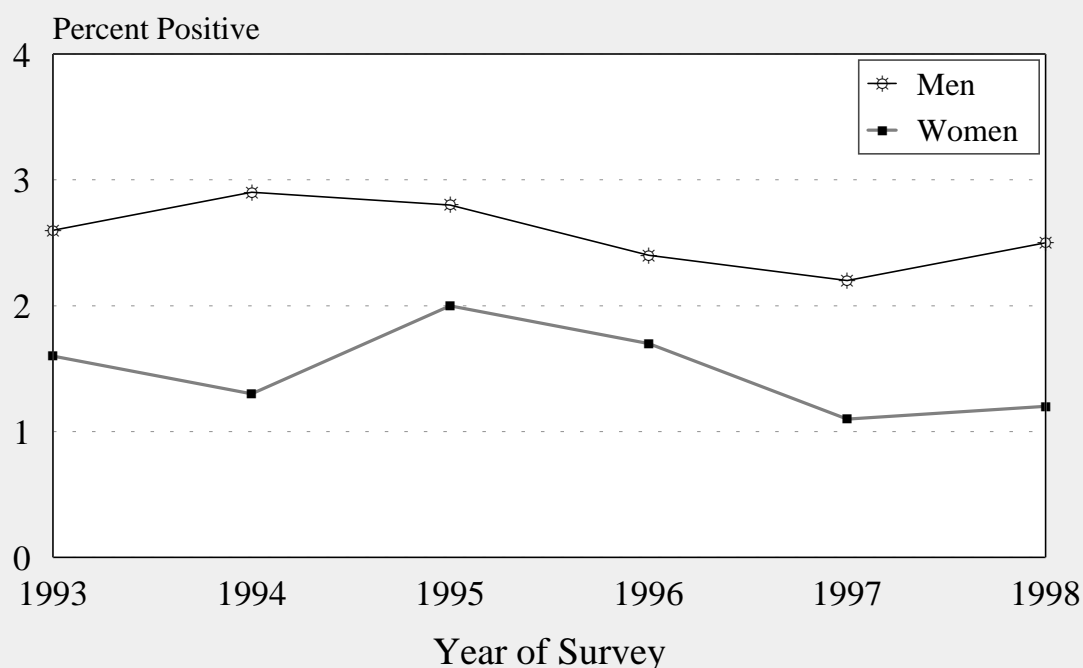
## New Orleans STD Clinic

### January 1990 - Mid June 1999

	Number of <u>Seroconversions</u>	Incidence Rate <u>(per 100 person yrs)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	115	0.44
Women	33	0.40
<b>Age Group</b>		
15 - 19	14	0.66
20 - 24	33	0.34
25 - 29	27	0.34
30 - 34	23	0.42
35 - 39	19	0.56
40 - 44	18	0.70
≥ 45	14	0.62
<b>Risk Behaviors in Men</b>		
Men who have Sex w/Men	21	1.29
Injection Drug Users	10	0.71
Trade Sex for Money or Drugs	43	0.64
High Risk Heterosexual	51	0.29
<b>Risk Behaviors in Women</b>		
Injection Drug Users	3	0.85
Sex partner of an IDU	4	0.70
Trade Sex for Money or Drugs	5	0.63
High Risk Heterosexual	24	0.34
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# HIV Seroprevalence Survey

## New Orleans STD Clinic



1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health

## HIV Seroprevalence Survey (1995-1998)

### New Orleans STD Clinic

	Tests	Positives	% Positive		
TOTAL	9,119	190	2.1%		
	# Pos	% Pos		# Pos	% Pos
Ethnicity			Gender		
African-American	178	2.0	Men	142	2.5
White	9	3.3	Women	48	1.4
Age Group			STD Diagnosis		
15 - 19	10	1.2	Syphilis	34	7.9
20 - 24	18	1.5	Gonorrhea	58	2.9
25 - 29	17	2.5	Genital ulcers <sup>b</sup>	10	7.5
30 - 34	17	3.6	STD contact <sup>c</sup>	18	1.3
35 - 39	17	4.6			
40 +	15	3.1	VDRL Result <sup>a</sup>		
			Reactive	50	9.7
			Non-reactive	139	1.6

<sup>a</sup> Reactive VDRL indicates primary, secondary, or early syphilis.

<sup>b</sup> Genital ulcers refer to chancroid and other genital ulcer diseases, but do not include herpes or syphilis.

<sup>c</sup> Persons who were referred to the clinic because they had sexual contact with a person diagnosed with an STD.

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## Street Outreach Behavioral Survey

### State of Louisiana, 1998

	Number of Respondents <sup>a</sup>	Percent with $\geq 2$ Partners <sup>b</sup>	<u>% Condom Use<sup>c</sup></u>	
			Among those with 1 Partner	Among those with $\geq 2$ Partners <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	2,467	76%	45%	62%
Women	2,502	56%	51%	60%
<b>Age Group</b>				
$\leq 19$	1,561	68%	69%	69%
20-24	1,133	72%	53%	59%
25-29	740	71%	42%	61%
30-34	521	64%	45%	59%
35+	1,022	53%	32%	52%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
African-American	4,276	65%	48%	61%
White	291	72%	38%	50%
Other	177	68%	54%	60%
<b>Region<sup>d</sup></b>				
I: New Orleans	2,220	66%	50%	61%
II: Baton Rouge	672	60%	54%	64%
III: Houma	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IV: Lafayette	454	58%	41%	54%
V: Lake	196	89%	47%	63%
VI: Alexandria	252	56%	38%	62%
VII: Shreveport	424	70%	57%	67%
VIII: Monroe	562	70%	47%	63%
IX:	240	73%	43%	52%

<sup>a</sup> Respondents included only those reporting the number of sex partners within the last 12 months.

<sup>b</sup> Respondents were classified as having two or more ( $\geq 2$ ) partners if they had more than 1 sex partner within the last 12 months.

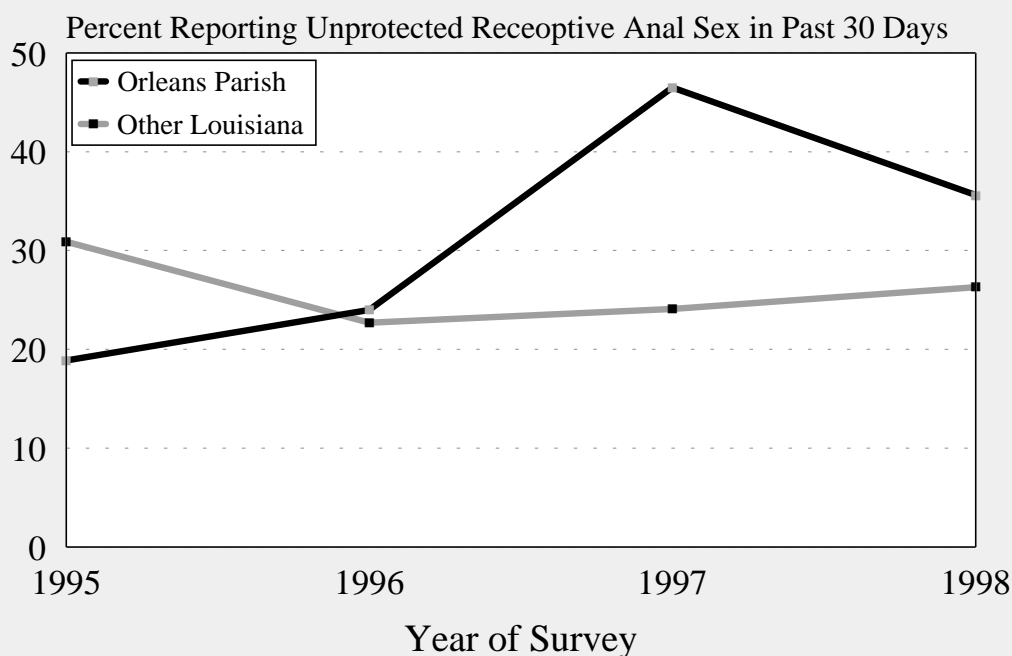
<sup>c</sup> Respondents reported that a condom was used during the last sexual encounter.

<sup>d</sup> Surveys were conducted by community-based organizations funded by OPH. Region III did not have any funded organizations in

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# MSM Outreach Survey

## Unprotected Receptive Anal Sex in Past 30 Days



1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health

## MSM Outreach Survey State of Louisiana, 1998

	No. <sup>b</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	No. <sup>b</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total Respondents<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>968</b>	<b>100%</b>		
<b>Gender of Sex Partners (Past 12 Months)</b>			<b>Location of Bar</b>	
Men	818	85%	Orleans Parish	385 40%
Both men and women	150	15%	Other Louisiana	583 60%
<b>Ethnicity</b>			<b>Number of Sex Partners (Past 12 Months)</b>	
White	524	57%	0	13 1%
African-American	307	33%	1	265 28%
Hispanic	47	5%	2	201 21%
Other	49	5%	3-4	259 27%
<b>Age Group</b>			5-9	117 12%
≤19	57	6%	10+	94 10%
20 - 24	217	22%		
25 - 29	244	25%	<b>Unprotected</b>	
30 - 34	171	18%	<b>Receptive Anal Sex</b>	
35+	279	29%		<b>267 30%</b>
<sup>a</sup> Only MSM (men who have sex with men) are included in this analysis.				
<sup>b</sup> Numbers and percents may not add up to total due to missing values.				
1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health				

# Risk Behavior Survey Trends, 1994-1998

## Statewide Telephone Survey (BRFSS)

	Percent (%) with $\geq 2$ Partners** among all respondents*				Percent (%) Condom use*** among those w/ $\geq 2$ Partners**			
<b>Year</b> (Eligible Sample Size)	<b>1994</b> (n = 996)*	<b>1995</b> (n = 987)*	<b>1996</b> (n = 974)*	<b>1998</b> (n = 970)*	<b>1994</b> (n = 126)*	<b>1995</b> (n = 114)*	<b>1996</b> (n = 128)*	<b>1998</b> (n = 127)*
	13%	12%	13%	13%	56%	52%	56%	48%
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	20%	16%	19%	22%	61%	60%	61%	51%
Female	7%	8%	9%	7%	48%	39%	49%	42%
<b>Age Group</b>								
18-29	20%	19%	22%	22%	56%	56%	64%	54%
30-39	12%	9%	11%	11%	48%	52%	46%	46%
40-49	7%	6%	7%	7%	73%	35%	52%	33%
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
African-American	11%	15%	16%	15%	77%	61%	58%	56%
White	13%	10%	12%	12%	49%	46%	56%	45%

\* Respondents ages 18-49 reporting the number of sex partners within the last 12 months. This survey was not done in 1997.

\*\* Respondents having two or more ( $\geq 2$ ) partners within the last 12 months.

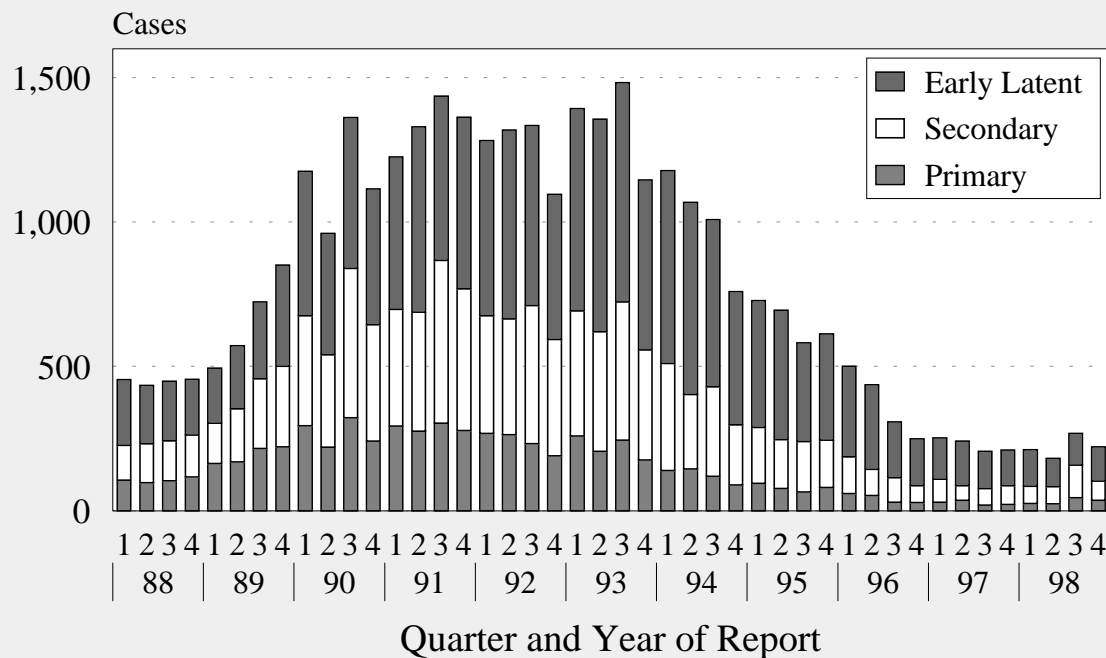
\*\*\* Condom use reported for the last sexual encounter among those who had  $\geq 2$  partners within the last 12 months.

## *STD CONTROL*



# Early Syphilis by Stage

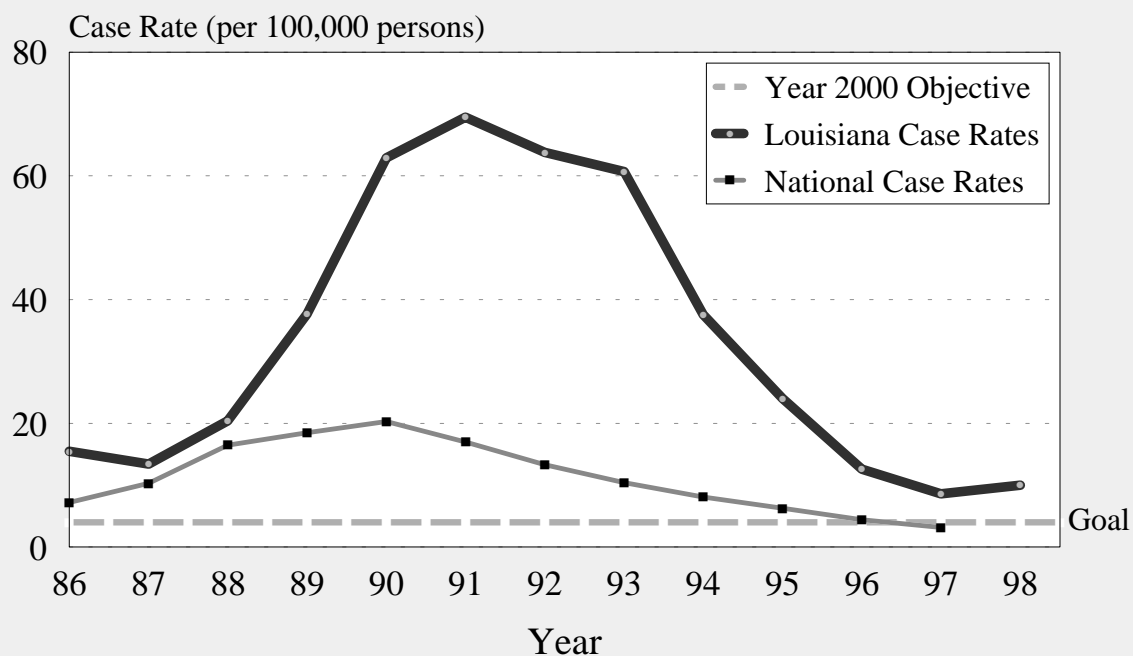
Louisiana, 1988-1998



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# Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates

Louisiana and the United States, 1986-1998



1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health

## Syphilis in Louisiana (1989 - 1998) by Gender, Ethnicity, and Year of Report

### MEN

<b>Year</b>	<b>W hite</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Other</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>rate</u>
1989	55	2%	4	1,334	50%	220	9	< 1%	22	<b>1,406</b>	<b>69</b>
1990	112	2%	8	2,069	45%	342	10	< 1%	24	<b>2,200</b>	<b>108</b>
1991	113	2%	8	2,355	44%	389	8	< 1%	20	<b>2,491</b>	<b>123</b>
1992	133	3%	10	2,102	42%	347	7	< 1%	17	<b>2,251</b>	<b>111</b>
1993	129	2%	9	2,185	41%	361	9	< 1%	22	<b>2,332</b>	<b>115</b>
1994	92	2%	7	1,677	42%	277	6	< 1%	15	<b>1,785</b>	<b>88</b>
1995	47	2%	3	1,094	42%	181	7	< 1%	17	<b>1,152</b>	<b>57</b>
1996	33	2%	2	647	43%	107	1	< 1%	2	<b>682</b>	<b>34</b>
1997	23	3%	2	371	41%	61	1	< 1%	2	<b>398</b>	<b>20</b>
1998	38	4%	3	387	44%	64	4	< 1%	10	<b>431</b>	<b>21</b>

### WOMEN

<b>Year</b>	<b>W hite</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Other</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>rate</u>
1989	61	2%	4	1,165	44%	168	2	< 1%	5	<b>1,234</b>	<b>56</b>
1990	118	3%	8	2,278	49%	328	2	< 1%	5	<b>2,410</b>	<b>110</b>
1991	131	2%	9	2,714	51%	391	9	< 1%	22	<b>2,872</b>	<b>131</b>
1992	185	4%	13	2,564	51%	369	7	< 1%	17	<b>2,777</b>	<b>127</b>
1993	168	3%	12	2,843	53%	410	7	< 1%	17	<b>3,037</b>	<b>139</b>
1994	126	3%	9	2,087	52%	301	2	< 1%	5	<b>2,227</b>	<b>102</b>
1995	84	3%	6	1,364	52%	197	3	< 1%	7	<b>1,462</b>	<b>67</b>
1996	48	3%	3	755	51%	109	2	< 1%	5	<b>810</b>	<b>37</b>
1997	36	4%	2	473	52%	68	1	< 1%	2	<b>513</b>	<b>23</b>
1998	43	5%	3	404	46%	58	3	< 1%	7	<b>452</b>	<b>21</b>

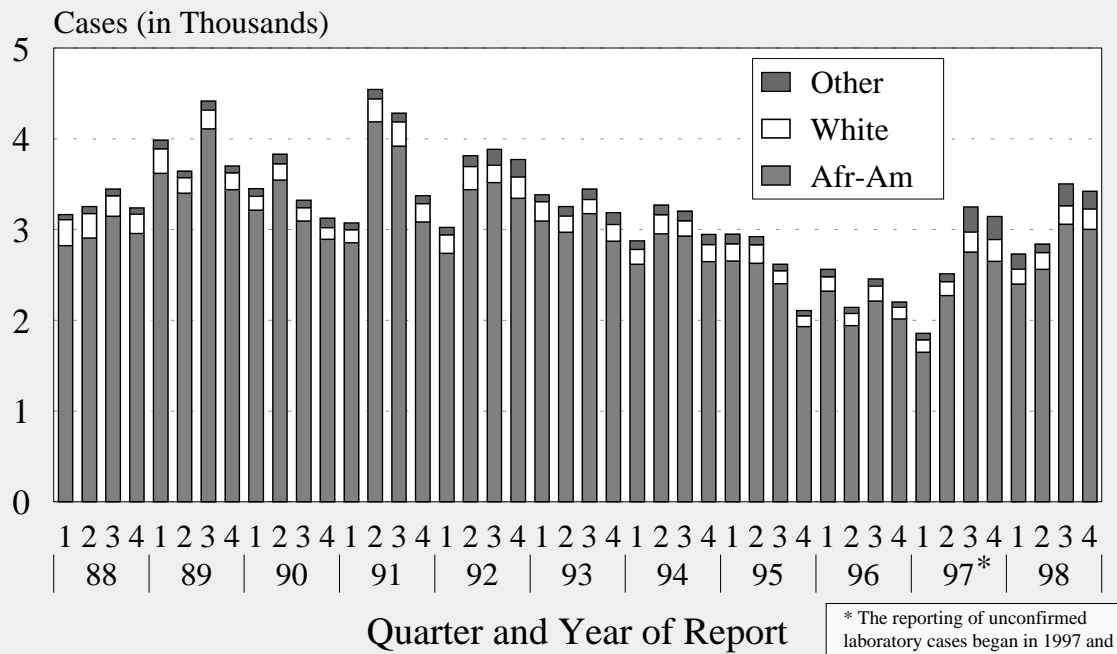
<sup>a</sup> Case rates (primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis) per 100,000 persons in subgroups.

<sup>b</sup> Totals include all ethnic categories, including cases whose ethnicity is unknown.

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# Gonorrhea by Ethnicity

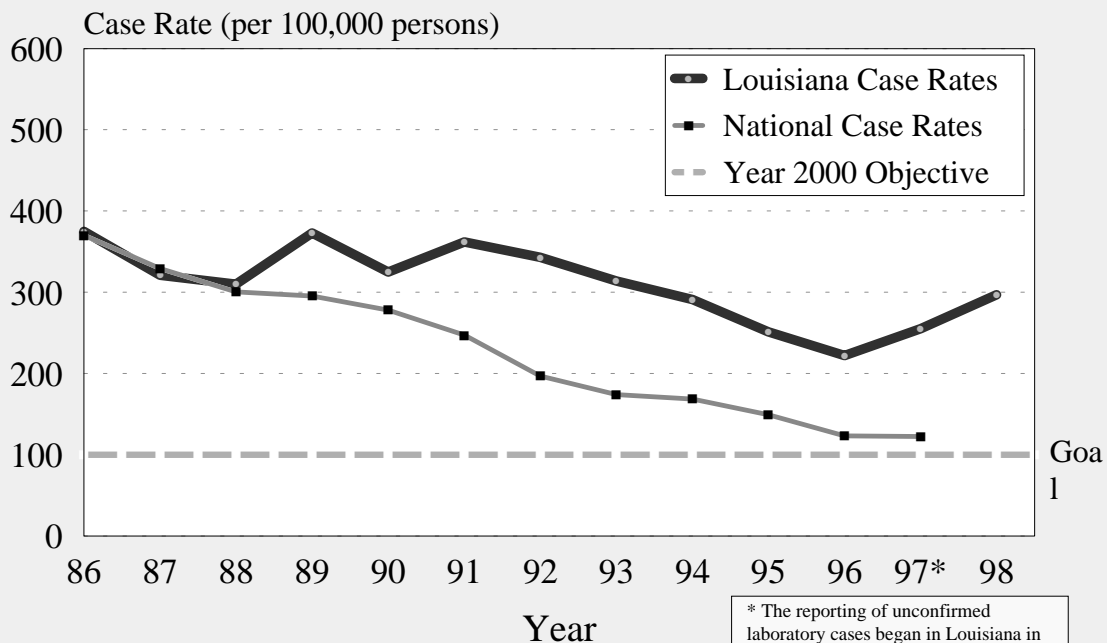
Louisiana, 1988-1998



1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health

## Trends in Gonorrhea Rates

Louisiana and the United States, 1986-1998



1998 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report - Louisiana Office of Public Health

## Gonorrhea in Louisiana (1989 - 1998) by Gender, Ethnicity, and Year of Report

### MEN

<u>Year</u>	<u>W hite</u>			<u>Africa n-America n</u>			<u>O ther</u>			<u>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>rate</u>
1989	349	2 %	25	8,921	57 %	1,475	25	< 1 %	61	<b>9,414</b>	<b>464</b>
1990	255	2 %	18	8,205	60 %	1,356	22	< 1 %	54	<b>8,595</b>	<b>423</b>
1991	344	2 %	25	9,429	62 %	1,559	33	< 1 %	80	<b>9,909</b>	<b>488</b>
1992	315	2 %	23	8,440	58 %	1,395	25	< 1 %	61	<b>8,855</b>	<b>436</b>
1993	263	2 %	19	7,683	58 %	1,270	39	< 1 %	95	<b>8,070</b>	<b>397</b>
1994	257	2 %	19	6,855	56 %	1,133	19	< 1 %	46	<b>7,257</b>	<b>357</b>
1995	243	2 %	18	5,688	54 %	940	15	< 1 %	37	<b>6,032</b>	<b>297</b>
1996	196	2 %	14	5,097	55 %	842	15	< 1 %	37	<b>5,399</b>	<b>266</b>
1997 <sup>c</sup>	240	2 %	17	5,038	47 %	833	27	< 1 %	66	<b>5,523</b>	<b>272</b>
1998	267	2 %	19	5,795	46 %	958	20	< 1 %	49	<b>6,329</b>	<b>312</b>

### WOMEN

<u>Year</u>	<u>W hite</u>			<u>Africa n-America n</u>			<u>O ther</u>			<u>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></u>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>rate</u>
1989	488	3 %	34	5,625	36 %	811	9	< 1 %	22	<b>6,257</b>	<b>286</b>
1990	362	3 %	25	4,515	33 %	651	13	< 1 %	32	<b>5,048</b>	<b>231</b>
1991	520	3 %	36	4,600	30 %	663	12	< 1 %	29	<b>5,281</b>	<b>241</b>
1992	577	4 %	40	4,574	32 %	659	12	< 1 %	29	<b>5,335</b>	<b>244</b>
1993	475	4 %	33	4,418	33 %	637	15	< 1 %	37	<b>5,043</b>	<b>230</b>
1994	478	4 %	33	4,274	35 %	616	16	< 1 %	39	<b>4,945</b>	<b>226</b>
1995	417	4 %	29	3,915	37 %	564	17	< 1 %	41	<b>4,525</b>	<b>207</b>
1996	392	4 %	27	3,391	36 %	489	24	< 1 %	59	<b>3,925</b>	<b>179</b>
1997 <sup>c</sup>	519	5 %	36	4,270	40 %	615	36	< 1 %	88	<b>5,161</b>	<b>236</b>
1998	515	4 %	35	5,251	42 %	757	51	< 1 %	124	<b>6,152</b>	<b>281</b>

<sup>a</sup> Case rates per 100,000 persons in subgroups.

<sup>b</sup> Totals include all ethnic categories, including cases whose ethnicity is unknown.

<sup>c</sup> The reporting of unconfirmed laboratory cases started in 1997 and may artificially increase rates.

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Maps of  
“Louisiana Syphilis Rates” &  
“Louisiana Gonorrhea Rates”  
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## Chlamydia in Louisiana (1992 - 1998) by Gender, Ethnicity, and Year of Report

### MEN

<b>Yea</b>	<b>White</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Other</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rat</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>rate</u>
1992	198	2%	14	1,485	14%	245	11	< 1%	27	<b>1,720</b>	<b>85</b>
1993	222	2%	16	2,199		363	25	< 1%	61	<b>2,480</b>	<b>122</b>
1994	219	2%	16	1,921	17%	318	13	< 1%	32	<b>2,182</b>	<b>107</b>
1995	172	2%	12	1,520	14%	251	15	< 1%	37	<b>1,751</b>	<b>86</b>
1996	146	1%	11	1,324	12%	219	17	< 1%	41	<b>1,522</b>	<b>75</b>
1997	236	2%	17	1,814	16%	300	10	< 1%	24	<b>2,116</b>	<b>104</b>
1998	345	2%	25	2,484	16%	148	29	< 1%	71	<b>2,997</b>	<b>148</b>

### WOMEN

<b>Yea</b>	<b>White</b>			<b>African-American</b>			<b>Other</b>			<b>TOTAL<sup>b</sup></b>	
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>rat</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>rate</u>
1992	1,820	18%	12	6,206	60%	894	46	< 1%	11	<b>8,477</b>	<b>387</b>
1993	1,905	15%	13	7,192	58%	1,036	39	< 1%	95	<b>9,483</b>	<b>433</b>
1994	1,682	15%	11	6,755	61%	973	57	1%	13	<b>8,814</b>	<b>403</b>
1995	1,484	14%	10	7,017	65%	1,011	72	1%	17	<b>8,938</b>	<b>408</b>
1996	1,341	12%	92	7,738	70%	1,115	104	1%	25	<b>9,424</b>	<b>431</b>
1997	1,461	13%	10	7,440	65%	1,072	117	1%	28	<b>9,328</b>	<b>426</b>
1998	1,811	12%	12	9,440	62%	1,360	114	1%	27	<b>12,221</b>	<b>558</b>

<sup>a</sup> Case rates per 100,000 persons in subgroups.

<sup>b</sup> Totals include all ethnic categories, including cases whose ethnicity is unknown.